

LAURENTIC SUNK; 12 OFFICERS AND 109 MEN RESCUED

Big Auxiliary Cruiser Destroyed by Either Submarine or Mine

RAIDER IS VINETA

Not Moewe, but Training Vessel of 5,600 Tons And 19 Knots Speed

LOOT DANISH SHIP

Captured Gerda, Under Own Flag, Used to Prey On Allied Boats

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, January 28.—The Admiralty announces: The auxiliary cruiser Laurentic (4,892 tons) was sunk by a submarine or mine, on the 25th. Twelve officers and 109 men were saved.

[The Laurentic is the auxiliary cruiser that at last accounts was operating in the Pacific, having held up the China Mail steamer China last Spring. Since then the Laurentic has been reported in Philippine waters from time to time.]

Rotterdam, January 26.—The Berliner Tageblatt states that the Atlantic raider is the German training ship Vineta. (5,600 tons, 19 knots, completed 1899).

Copenhagen, January 26.—The crew of the torpedoed Danish steamer Gerda (775 tons) have testified to the Maritime Court that the Gerda, with a prize crew on board, sank three steamers in two days in the Bay of Biscay, under cover of the Danish flag.

When her water gave out, she put into the bay of Finisterre, with a submarine and sixty-two captured seamen were landed, the Germans, revolvers in hand, preventing them from taking their clothing and belongings. The Gerda was then looted, towed out to sea and torpedoed.

Rio de Janeiro, January 27.—The British Consulate at Pernambuco and the owners of the sunken ships, up to the present, have spent G.414,000 in accommodating the crews of the lost vessels.

Neutral Sailors Serving Allies held Prisoners

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, January 21.—The Admiralty reports: On December 31, 1916, the British steamer Yarrowdale, 4,600 tons gross, was brought as a prize into the port of Swinemünde. The steamer had a German prize crew of 16 men on board and 400 prisoners, namely, the crews of one Norwegian and seven British ships, which had been captured by one of our auxiliary cruisers in the Atlantic.

The cargoes of the captured ships consisted mainly of war material, which was being transported from America to our enemies; victuals, among which were 6,000 tons of wheat and 2,000 tons of flour; and 1,900 horses. The captured steamer Yarrowdale had on board 117 automobile trucks, 1 passenger automobile, 6,300 cases of rifle-cartridges, 30,090 rolls of barbed wire, 3,300 tons of steel bars, much meat, bacon and sausages.

Of the sunken steamers, three British ships were armed. Among the crews of the captured ships there are altogether 103 subjects of neutral States, who, as far as they had taken service on board hostile armed steamers, were made prisoners of war. The subjects of hostile States were likewise made prisoners of war.

The commander of the prize crew was non-commis-sioned officer Bodewes. The bringing in as a prize of the Yarrowdale has until now been kept secret, for military reasons, which, after the declaration of the British Admiralty of January 17, have now become void.

It is characteristic that the British Admiralty decided to make known to the public the losses which occurred a long time ago, only when they became known also to neutral countries by the entrance of the German prize ship Hudson Maru (a Japanese steamer) into a Brazilian port.

Confucianism Given Support at Meeting Of Party Delegates

Adopt It As General Principle
Of Self-Government In
Religious Matters

Reader's Pledge, Service to The China Press

Peking, January 29.—A number of Members of Parliament have lodged an interpellation regarding the appointment of nine new Changchuns. They point out that this title was introduced by Yuan Shih-kai to secure the assistance of the military, but, since the re-establishment of the Republic, it was understood that the title was abolished. Therefore, the Government is asked to state the object of the appointments.

Moreover, two of the appointees, Chen Yi, the ex-Tuchun of Szechuen and Tang Hsiang-min, the ex-Tuchun of Hunan, have been impeached and the charges against them are under investigation. It is, therefore, strange that the Government chooses the present moment to honor them.

Lu Chung-yu, the former Minister at Tokio, left for Japan last week. It is stated that the trip is being undertaken for the benefit of his wife's health, but the Chinese newspapers point out that he is a member of Parliament and, therefore, in view of the strict measures adopted to prevent the absence of members, it is probable that his visit has political significance.

The question of a State religion was brought up at an informal meeting of representatives of the various parties for discussion of constitutional matters. After some debate, a motion to uphold the clause relating to freedom of religious belief and that the doctrine of Confucius be adopted as a general principle of self-government was carried. It is hoped, therefore, that a question which has caused considerable controversy will be definitely settled at the next constitutional conference.

At the same time, the Buddhist Society of Chengtu has telegraphed to the Central Government, urging the adoption of Buddhism as the State religion.

8 SHANGHAI POLICEMEN NOW BRITISH OFFICERS

Lieut. Victor Bolitho Tells Of
Promotion and Thanks Men
Who Aided Him

Eight members of the Shanghai Police force now have commissions in the British army, the latest to secure this honor being Lieutenant Victor Bolitho, who left Shanghai on his own initiative and now has written telling his former comrades of his promotion.

Mr. Bolitho is 27 years old and when he went home, having been a public school boy he asked to be placed in the Officers Training Corps, familiarly known as the "O.T.C." He had previously been made a lance-corporal in the Life Guards, but, when the examinations for commissions were gazetted, he was found to be one of the three or four who had passed and was immediately appointed to a second lieutenancy.

Mr. Bolitho wrote to his comrades advising them of his promotion and thanking them for the assistance that their contributions to the former police members who had gone to the front had been. For three years Mr. Bolitho was an honored member of the Shanghai force and his promotion has made many of his comrades, whose work still lies here exceedingly happy for they say it was evidently well deserved. At any rate, his letter of acknowledgment for the assistance that the men have given was much appreciated by the entire police force of Shanghai.

DR. WU IS WELL

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, last week was laid up with a severe attack, said to be pneumonia. Madame Wu went to the capital to attend him. A Peking telegram to the Chinese press yesterday reports that Dr. Wu has wholly recovered and resumed his duties from Monday.

GERMANS DEFEATED AT KALNZEM WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES

Rumanians Also Claim
Success After Eleven
Hours Desperate Fight

FRONT IS BROKEN

Fortified Position at Kim-pulung-Yakoben Forced
Over Three Versts

ADMIT RETREAT

Driven Back by Pressure
Of Russians; Occupy
Austrian First Line

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, January 27.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: After a heavy bombardment, the Germans were beaten back, eastward of Kalnzem, with heavy losses. We liberated gas at Mitau, causing a great panic among the Germans.

A Rumanian official communique reports: Despite the snow, we attacked and repulsed the enemy, southward, in the Coshin Valley and Sushitza Valley, after eleven hours' desperate fighting.

A German official communique reports: Russian re-inforcements were unable to recapture ground in the region eastward of the River As. Raiding between the Kasino Valley and Putna Valley, we took 100 prisoners.

January 28.—A Russian official communique reports: We repulsed two attacks westward of Riga. The Germans fled in disorder.

We attacked on both sides of the Kimpulung-Yakoben road and, after a stubborn fight, broke through the enemy's fortified position on a front of three versts.

A German official communique reports: Attacks made by the Russians on both banks of the River As broke down, with heavy losses. The pressure of the Russians compelled us to move nearer the east bank of the Golden Bystritsa River.

An Austrian official communique reports: West of Olputnov, superior enemy forces penetrated our first line. We withdrew to the next height to the rear.

Jassy, January 25.—Intense cold and the snow-fall are hampering operations. The situation generally is satisfactory and practically unchanged.

The enemy, apparently, are directing their efforts in the region of Nanesti and the confluence of the River Putna and the River Sereth. They are encountering a very fierce resistance.

It is officially announced that fourteen Rumanian generals have been retired and replaced by junior officers.

Cincinnati Election Frauds Are Charged

Federal Grand Jury Has Returned
Indictments Against
Ninety-Nine Persons

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE
New York, January 27.—Ninety-nine persons have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Cincinnati, for election frauds.

GIBBONS URGES VETO ON IMMIGRATION BILL

Cardinal Says Illiteracy Is Not
Necessarily a Proof Of
Ignorance

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE
New York, January 27.—Cardinal Gibbons has urged President Wilson to exercise his veto regarding the illiteracy clause in the Immigration Bill, his contention being that illiteracy is not necessarily a proof of ignorance.

Frightful Effect of Artillery Attack in Somme Battle



This picture gives a clear idea of what the soldiers in the trenches must undergo when the enemy concludes to bombard the underground networks preliminary to an infantry attack.

Voting Continues Today For Municipal Council

Eleven Candidates To Fill Nine
Places; Result Early
This Evening

During twelve months of the year, Shanghai grumbles a good deal about numerous things municipal, but, each succeeding Spring, it displays as little interest as ever in the annual election of Municipal Councillors. Voting was going on yesterday, but not a single one of the many visitors now in the Settlement could have known it, unless he or she happened to be a friend of one of the expectant civil fathers.

Mr. C. G. S. Mackie did not seek re-election. All the other old Councillors did and, besides, there were three new men nominated, so there had to be an election to place nine of them in charge of the city, and all its works.

The nominees are (an asterisk denoting old members):

R. McE. Dalgleish; proposed by A. Stephen; seconded by L. Midwood.

E. I. Ezra; proposed by E. C. Pearce; seconded by W. L. Merriman.

Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura; proposed by E. C. Pearce; seconded by K. Kodama.

Court L. Jesierski; proposed by E. C. Pearce; seconded by J. Johnstone.

J. Johnstone; proposed by J. Prentice; seconded by G. M. Young.

W. L. Merriman; proposed by C. H. Blake; seconded by F. A. Fairchild.

E. C. Pearce; proposed by A. S. P. White-Cooper; seconded by H. E. Campbell.

E. C. Richards; proposed by E. C. Pearce; seconded by A. S. P. White-Cooper.

E. White; proposed by E. C. Pearce; seconded by J. Johnstone.

A. S. P. White-Cooper; proposed by J. Johnstone; seconded by L. Jesierski.

H. H. Girardet; proposed by L. Midwood; seconded by A. C. Clear.

The poll continues today, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. and the result is likely to be known about 7 p.m. There are two voting stations—at the Tax Office, No. 7a The Bund and the sub-agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, No. 9 Broadway.

1,800 SOLDIERS ON BOARD MINED BRITISH TROOPER

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Berlin, January 22.—It is reported from Rotterdam: "Last night, wireless S. O. S. (distress) signals were heard in the British Channel. The signal was given by a British transport steamer, with 1,800 soldiers on board, which had struck a mine and was in a sinking condition."

Great British Offensive Is Birthday Present to Kaiser

Whirlwind Bombardment Heralds Charge all Along
Line; Germans 'Put up Poor Fight'

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, January 28.—Reuters' correspondent at British headquarters wires: The British army's birthday greeting to the Kaiser thundered out at dawn. The whirlwind bombardment was followed by a long line of troops soaring from the trenches.

The enemy put up a poor fight and sustained heavy losses. We took 250 prisoners. Our losses were slight. The British gunners successfully kept down the enemy's machine-guns.

The spirit of our troops is indomitable, despite very severe frost. "Many unhappy returns of the day to the Kaiser," was the slogan along the whole British front. Our artillery expressed this in unmistakable terms in the whirlwind bombardment which preceded the attack in the Somme area. It rolled down the shrill north-east wind like the throbbing of a myriad demon drums.

Deliberate Precision
Our infantry crossed No. Man's Land with the deliberate precision which has been the feature of recent operations.

Sir Douglas Haig officially reported on Friday evening: We carried out raids eastward of Loos and north-eastward of Vermelles, taking prisoners. A number of dug-outs were destroyed and many casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

We bombarded the enemy's positions northward of the Somme, with good results.

Our aeroplanes successfully bombarded a number of places behind the enemy's lines. Five German machines were destroyed and five driven down damaged. One of ours is missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: A successful operation was carried out this morning in the neighborhood of Le Transloy. The whole of our objectives were gained and a commanding portion of the enemy's position captured. We took 250 prisoners.

Defeat Counter-Attacks
We drove back with heavy losses the vigorous counter-attacks made by the enemy. Our casualties were very slight.

We raided the enemy's positions north-eastward of Neuville St. Vaast, took some prisoners and destroyed dug-outs containing fifty Germans. We had no casualties.

Our patrols entered the enemy's trenches north-eastward of Vermelles and inflicted casualties.

We bombarded the enemy's positions in the neighborhood of Serre, greatly damaging their defences and, north-east of Arras, we dispersed their working parties. Our fire, northward of Hulluch, caught some enemy infantry, inflicting many casualties on them.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: At day-break, we again entered the enemy's trenches, north-east of Neuville St. Vaast, inflicted casualties and took some prisoners. We carried out a successful raid, north-east of Festubert and drove off a raid attempted by the enemy, eastward of Fauquissart.

Admit British Success
A German official communique reports: The British penetrated a small section of our front south-west of Le Transloy.

Reuters' correspondent, in a message sent on the 26th, says that the frost has been steadily intensifying. It has been accompanied by bright sunshine. The result has been increased activity everywhere, the iron surface of the roads enabling the transport of heavy materials and guns which were immovable, owing to the mud, the previous week.

A tour of a field-hospital reveals few illnesses due to exposure. The troops, abundantly fed, warmly clothed and constantly exercised, are very fit.

The crop of raids in the past few days has inflicted, in the aggregate, heavy casualties on the Germans.

A correspondent in Paris, referring to the growing activity on the western front, says that the enemy's raids are mainly directed against three points: Lassigny (which is the nearest point to Paris), Alame and Verdun. The raids made by both sides will probably become more numerous and more vigorous, in preparation for a big offensive during the next two months.

The frozen stillness of the air results in high visibility, which has led to great aerial activity and the resumption of systematic destructive bombardments.

French Regain Losses
Paris, January 28.—The official communique issued on Friday evening stated: Fresh reports show that the attack made by the enemy on the left of the Meuse, yesterday, was particularly violent, several regiments of German troops participating. Hand-

(Continued on Page 2)

CANADIAN DEMAND ONLY BELLIGERENTS FIX PEACE TERMS

Germany Rallies in Support
Of Kaiser on Mon-
arch's Birthday

'A SINCERE OFFER'

He Says Proposal was Genuine Attempt to Secure Conciliation

EMPERORS MEET

'New and S blime Proof
Of Unity of Austrian
And German Armies'

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE
Ottawa, January 27.—The Canadian Senate has passed a resolution, demanding that only the representatives of belligerent nations shall be present at the eventual peace conference.

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, January 27.—The German papers dutifully print editorials on the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday, assuring that Germany will follow him through thick and thin to the end of the war. They unanimously hope that this will be the Kaiser's last war birthday.

The Kaiser spent his birthday at the eastern headquarters, in company with the Kaiserin, the Austrian Emperor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Count Csernin (the Austrian Premier), Dr. Zimmermann (the German Minister for Foreign Affairs) and Marshal von Hindenburg. He celebrated the occasion by answering the loyal addresses presented to him in his customary flamboyant language and pardoned many criminals.

The Emperor Charles of Austria, toasting the Kaiser at luncheon, said that the successes of the past year justified confidence in the issue of the conflict, for which their enemies were responsible by rejecting the offer of peace.

The Kaiser, replying, said that the presence of the Emperor Charles was a new and sublime proof of the unity of the armies and peoples of Austria and Germany. "The refusal of our peace offer will recoil on those who have roughly rejected a sincere act of conciliation."

Wilson Doesn't Intend To Drop Peace Efforts

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
New York, January 23.—It is reported from Washington: President Wilson's personal address to the Senate, today, in which he laid down the question whether the United States shall depart from her traditional policy of isolation and keep away from entangling alliances and whether, after the war, she should take part in a world league to preserve peace, was unexpected and surprising and was listened to by the Senate with rapt attention. The speech is taken as a proof that President Wilson has not the intention to let the peace negotiations drop, or to become a passive observer in the discussion.

He explained why he believed that the time had come when the world should know about America's position and discussed the underlying causes whereon he believed a permanent world peace could be maintained. President Wilson emphasized that the seas must be free.

'Freedom of the Seas'
He declared: "The freedom of the seas is the condition sine qua non of a peace of equality and of co-operation. No doubt, a somewhat radical reconsideration of many rules of international practice, hitherto sought to be established, may be necessary, in order to make the seas really free and common, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no rest or intimacy between the people of the world without them."

"A free, constant and unthreatened intercourse of the nations is an essential part of progress, peace and development. It need not be difficult to define and secure the freedom of the seas, if the Governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an

agreement about it. To keep the seas at once free and safe is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the parties of the world.

"The question of limited naval armaments opens the wider, perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all the programs of military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and must be decided in a spirit of real accommodation. If peace is to come, with healing in its wings and if it has come to stay, this cannot be had without concession and sacrifice."

Turkey States Her Case

Berlin, January 26.—Turkey has transmitted to the neutrals a Note dealing with the answer of the Entente Powers to the peace offer. It points out that the Central Powers, in particular Turkey, did not want territories belonging to the Entente, but the Entente, as everybody knows, covets territories belonging to the Central Powers.

Thus, France wants Syria and Alsace-Lorraine, Italy wants the south-western Austrian provinces, Russia wants Constantinople, the Narrows and a large part of Anatolia and Britain wants Mesopotamia and Arabia. Equally known are the Entente's intrigues in order to hamper Turkey's evolution and to realize the plan of a partition of Turkey, in spite of the principle of nationalities, to which, in fact, the Entente are quite indifferent, as soon as their own interests are at stake.

Alleges Violations

The proclamation of the British Protectorate over Egypt, where the population is in no relationship to the British race, the annexation of Cyprus, where the Italians are merely looked at as intruders and the visionary dream of Russia to conquer Constantinople, together with the Marmara district, where the overwhelming majority of the people are Turks and Mohammedans—all these are violations of the principle of nationalities. Turkey thus was obliged to take up arms for the defense of her territorial integrity, liberty and independence.

Turkey is now convinced that this object has been reached. The hostile Powers are at the present moment as far away from the realization of their plans as they have ever been. For this very reason, they nervously decline a sincere proposition and deliberately take upon themselves the responsibility for the continuation of bloodshed.

'Diplomatic Offensive'

Amsterdam, December 27.—The Swiss Note, following President Wilson's, appears to have occasioned hardly any surprise in Germany, where it is beginning to be thought even by the Reventurians that German diplomacy has won a victory. The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"The diplomatic offensive is developing further. It would be foolish to overlook the great difficulties which still lie in the way of a materialization of the idea of peace, but at this season we may rejoice over the fact that not only is our military situation much more favorable and promising than that of any enemy State, but that the diplomatic situation can also be regarded as showing good prospects if prudently and skillfully handled."

Pope and a Just Peace

Rome, December 25.—The Pope, in receiving the cardinals today, expressed a general desire for peace, but peace with justice. The Pope said that good will among men was an essential condition for obtaining "that just and durable peace which must put an end to the horrors of the war."

Seek Vatican's Support

Zurich, December 25.—Information from Berlin, Vienna, and Munich suggests that the German Empires are making strenuous efforts to induce the Vatican to support their demand for peace. The Emperor received the Papal Nuncio at Vienna in two private audiences, the King of Bavaria the Papal Nuncio at Munich, and the Kaiser the Catholic Archbishops of Breslau and Posen.

Herr Bethmann-Hollweg has summoned the three leaders of the Catholic Center Party, Spahn, Baechem, and Erzberger, to conferences at Berlin.

Spanish Support of Allies

Madrid, December 26.—Commenting on President Wilson's peace Note, the Correspondencia Espanola says: "Though we think that President Wilson is imbued with the best intentions we consider that he has been inspired by the German agents who swarm in his entourage. We regard as ludicrous his pretence not to know the facts of the war. As for the prejudice which the war causes neutrals, he forgets that the war which is ruining Europe is a source of immense wealth to the United States."

The Epoca says: "Germany has announced that in future she will sink without warning any merchant ship armed defensively, exposing to a horrible death many neutrals, non-combatants, and sailors. We think that the humanitarian sentiments of President Wilson would have been better employed in mitigating the cruelties of this sea warfare."

Text of Swiss Peace Note

The Swiss Federal Council's peace Note, addressed to all the belligerents, late last month, said: "The generous personal initiative of President Wilson will not fail to awaken a deep echo in Switzerland. Faithful to the duties which the strictest observation of neutrality impose upon her, united by the same friendship to the two groups of Powers at present at war, isolated in the middle of the frightful melee of the peoples, seriously threatened and

affected in her spiritual and material interests, our country longs for peace. "Switzerland is ready to aid with all her feeble strength in putting an end to the sufferings of war which she sees being endured every day by the interned, the seriously wounded and the deported. She, too, is willing to lay the foundations for a fruitful collaboration of the peoples. "That is why the Swiss Federal Council seizes with joy the opportunity to support the efforts of the President of the United States. Switzerland would esteem herself happy if she could even in the most modest measure work for the rapprochement of the nations at war and the establishment of a lasting peace."

s.s. Korea Maru Sails Today Direct to Manila

Big Liner Has Four Honeymoon Couples Aboard and Carries Big Bankroll

The s.s. Korea Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha called at Shanghai yesterday by special request to pick up 120 saloon passengers, bound for Manila for the Carnival Season. The Korea was originally routed for Hongkong via Nagasaki and Manila. She dropped anchor at Woosung at 5.30 o'clock last evening and the tender landed the passengers at the Customs jetty 3 hours later. The liner sails today for Manila direct.

The Korea arrived at Yokohama, Japan, with 97 saloon passengers, 50 second class and 330 steerage. Her cargo consisted of 5,230 tons, including 8,000 bales of raw cotton for Yokohama. Her strong boxes contained about \$1,000,000 gold for banks in Japan and China.

Four newly married couples were among the first cabin passengers. The Far East is apparently becoming quite popular for honeymooners. There were also a number of tourist parties who are planning to spend several months in Japan, China and the Philippines.

Mr. Leighton Hope is on his way to Hongkong to take up the duties of Special United States Vice-Consul, succeeding Mr. J. B. Sawyer who has been transferred to the Bureau of Immigration at Washington. Mr. Hope has served the Government in various capacities for the past 25 years.

Mr. D. D. L. McGrew of the International Banking Corporation has been transferred from the New York office to the Shanghai branch. Mr. R. A. Camidge also of New York, who was on his way to Shanghai to fill a position with the Chartered Bank, received a cablegram upon arrival at Yokohama with orders to return immediately to New York. He sailed on the Nippon Maru the following day.

Mr. W. H. Robinson, a feather merchant and president of the Robinson, Roder Company of Newark, New Jersey, will remain in China several months for the purpose of investigating the feather market. Mr. Robinson is making a combined business and honeymoon trip, having been married shortly before sailing for the Orient.

Mr. Jno. S. Howard, formerly professor of mathematics at Nanyang, has returned to his old haunts after several years of globe trotting. He is representing a San Francisco firm as traveling salesman. Mr. Howard has visited twenty-two different countries in his travels, touching at most of the principal cities of Europe, South America and the United States.

Mr. C. H. Climper, an Oriental rug merchant of New York, with factories at Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking, is on his annual tour of the Orient. Mr. Climper is accompanied by his wife.

Mr. H. Sheppard accompanied by his wife, arrived to fulfill a contract with the Andersen, Meyer Co., of Shanghai, as special representative of Scott and Williams, of New York City, manufacturers of textile machinery. Mr. Sheppard is an expert in knitting and weaving machinery. Other passengers for Shanghai were: Baron M. de Caters, Miss A. Stevens, Mr. D. K. Brace, Mrs. D. K. Brace, Mr. C. W. Crooks, Mrs. C. W. Crooks, Mr. H. Van der Stegen, Mrs. H. Van der Stegen.

M. Sazonoff Appointed Ambassador in London

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, January 26.—The appointment of M. Sazonoff, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Russian Ambassador in London, is officially announced.

NEUTRALITY AT MANILA

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE Manila, January 27.—It has been ordered that the Philippines Carnival shall be run on strictly neutral lines. The uniforms and flags of any of the nations engaged in the war are to be totally barred.

The Weather

Fine and cold weather, with variable breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 44.4 and the minimum 19.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 46.8 and 36.5.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Jan. 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Feb. 2
Per C.M. s.s. China, Feb. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 6
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Santo M. Feb. 10
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3
Per C.M. s.s. China, Feb. 6
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Montague Feb. 7
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 12
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia Feb. 18
For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos, . . . Feb. 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Feb. 11
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere Feb. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 25

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru.

The French mail of Dec. 24 is due at Hongkong today, and here on February 3. Left Haiphong on January 28, per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

Villa Is Following Up Departing U.S. Troops

(Reuter's Service) New York, January 27.—The American troops in Mexico have started to return to the border. It is reported that General Villa is following them.

Great Offensive Birthday Present

(Continued from Page 1)

to-hand fighting occurred at some points. We made a counter-attack this morning and re-took, in the region of Hill 304, the greater portion of the elements within which the enemy had penetrated the previous day.

There has been a fairly lively artillery struggle on the right of the Meuse, in the region of Bezonvaux and Louvemont and in Woerwe, in the sectors of Regneville and Veho.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: We destructively bombarded the German works in the sector of Hill 304.

Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Lieut. Guynemer's thirtieth enemy machine. Two of our aeroplanes bombed the railway-station and military workshops at Ham, causing a fire and a big explosion.

The communique in the evening reported: There have been lively artillery actions on both banks of the Meuse. Nothing elsewhere.

Coup-de-Main Succeeded The communique this afternoon reported: We were completely successful in a coup-de-main between Les Eparges and Tranchee de Calonne. We found numerous bodies in the enemy's trenches and brought back much booty.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down. The communique this evening reported: There has been the usual general cannonade. It was particularly lively at Verdun and in Alsace.

Eleven months and four days after the opening of the great battle for Verdun, the Germans, says Le Matin, commenced their further

violent attack, which ended in failure, as reported in the French communique.

The Germans, however, have sought to make the most of temporary success. Their communique yesterday stated that Westphalian regiments and tried troops from Baden, effectively supported by artillery, engineers and bombers, took by assault the French trenches of Hill 304 upon an extent of 1,600 meters (nearly a mile).

Deny German Claims

That statement was entirely false.

even before the French retook part of the lost ground. In reality, the enemy's attack, which followed a bombardment of several hours, was upon a front of about four miles and was directed upon four points. At three of these points, it was completely beaten.

The Germans had very heavy losses, especially at Avocourt Wood, where they left upon the ground numerous dead. It was only at Hill 304 that our front line trench was, at the beginning, lost to the extent of 500 yards and this lost ground has been almost entirely re-conquered.

The French continue to affirm their aerial superiority. Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer, who has piled up his total German air-victims in intermittent furs, appears to be in the middle of another, after a period of comparative quietness. On Wednesday, he shot down a couple of enemy machines and on Thursday a third, bringing his record up to 28.

London, January 27.—(By wire- less).—A German official communique reports: We broke down a further attack against our positions at Hill 304, with sanguinary losses.

'Are you going to the MANILA CARNIVAL?

By Special Arrangement with the Government
THE MAGNIFICENT 18,000 TON T.K.K.

S.S. KOREA MARU

will call at Shanghai

TODAY

and will proceed the same day,

Direct to Manila

(Tender leaves Municipal Jetty at 11 a.m.)

The s.s. Korea Maru will arrive in Manila on February 3, in time for the opening of the Carnival. She is appointed to sail for Hongkong on February 5, which port she is scheduled to reach two days later. It will be possible to stay two or three days longer in Manila, and yet catch the s.s. Korea Maru in Hongkong. There are frequent sailings by steamers of other lines from Manila to Hongkong.

For rates and full information, apply to

The American Trading Co.

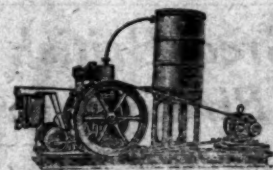
Agents of the

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(Imperial Japanese and U. S. Mail Line).

Telephone 3229.

53 Szechuen Road.



THE "LISTER-BRUSTON"

Automatic Electric
Lighting & Pumping
Installation.

MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. R. A. LISTER & CO. LIMITED,
DURSLEY, ENGLAND.

Self-starting. Simple to work. Very moderate prices. No special foundations required. Clear, steady light always obtainable.

Suitable for small Towns, Bungalows, Country Houses, Churches, Hospitals, Theatres, etc.

A demonstration plant is to be seen working at the Agents' offices.

THE "LISTER" PETROL GAS & OIL ENGINES.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES:—SIMPLICITY, ACCESSIBILITY, QUALITY, ECONOMY, AND INTER-CHANGEABILITY.

Catalogues and full particulars to be obtained from the Agents:
CECIL HOLLIDAY & CO., LTD., 40 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.



Since War
broke out

5,000

Oliver

Typewriters

have been bought by
H. B. M. Government
for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. These pills are the first sign of any irregularity of the system. They are the only pills that can be taken at any time and in any quantity. They are the only pills that can be taken at any time and in any quantity.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

LANTERN SLIDES

from your own, or our negatives.

Burr & Broadbent



The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 2560

LAUGHS ! LAUGHS !! LAUGHS !!!

ROARS OF LAUGHTER

IN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S

BURLESQUE

ON

THE GREAT OPERA

"CARMEN"

FOUR ACTS

SHOWING AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing Friday, Feb. 2nd, for Four Nights Only

And Matinee on Sunday.

Spain Fiercely Indignant At Sinking of Steamers

Even Suggested Vessels Should be Armed for Defence
Against U-Boats; Speak of Hospitality Abused

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Madrid, December 17.—The indignation of the Spanish public against Germany is becoming every day more definite, due, as I told in my last letter, to the torpedoing of Spanish steamers; and to the Spaniards this fact seems ever so much more condemnable as in their waters, taking refuge in their ports, a great number of German steamers have been sheltered since the war broke out and are enjoying all the privileges that the laws give to those that come to ask the protection of the Spanish flag. The feeling of the people is reflected in the newspapers. The Liberal says:

"No one that studies this question will deny the lawfulness that merchantmen should go armed, and that they should defend themselves against infringement of the existing codes."

"If the German submarines can sink non-belligerent boats, it is not more than perfect justice that these boats may in their turn sink submarines, or there would exist no logic in the world."

"It may be said, this is a hostile act, but is there not also hostility in the sinking of merchantmen?"

"If the German submarines may destroy neutral steamers without violating the neutrality of the Powers under whose flag those steamers are sailing, is it not just that a boat may defend herself with cannon-shots, without violating the neutrality of her country?"

"It is a law of reciprocity of the most logic validity."

Queen Victoria initiated months ago personal visits to all the charity institutions of Madrid. Her Majesty with great charity helps the poor classes from her own purse, and has brought to these institutions a great deal of welfare and increase of resources.

The community of Bogota has resolved to commemorate in 1919 the battle of Boyaca, in the shape of a monument.

The first article on this decision says: "To raise in the town of Bogota, in a place which will be indicated by the National Academy of History, a monument commemorative of the glorious deeds of conquest, colonization and evangelization of the new Kingdom of Granada, that will be crowned by a bronze statue of Gonzalo Jimenes de Guesada, and which will be inaugurated with public festivals, to be celebrated in 1919, commemorating the battle of Boyaca."

The newspaper *Messagero* of Rome publishes a letter from Spain which is interesting and the propositions therein may have far-reaching effects for the future period of peace.

"Immediately after the war a Teutonic group will subside on one side, and on the other one a group of Allies, and both will work their best to attract the neutral powers. Therefore it is necessary that each one of the nations of the Quadruple should begin to conciliate and increase its interests with those of Spain."

The paper also presents a study of the relations between Spain and Italy, and states that nowhere is there any opposition of interest as regards these two powers. But this may change; as the more the position of Italy will increase, the more new treaties will possibly be celebrated, with great advantage for the powers of the Quadruple and great disadvantage for Spain. This has to be avoided, as Italy has similar products to Spain, with which she can swamp the world markets.

The ways to prevent a deplorable competition are indicated, and the

correspondent of the *Messagero* advises the Italian and Spanish merchants to mutually visit the two countries in order to establish better commercial relationship which would precede the improvement of political relations favored by tradition, sympathy and spirit of race.

Italy could act as the affectionate introducer of Spain to the Entente.

The Grandees of Spain and other nobles who belong to the Parliament or Senate recently had a meeting at the Senate to deal with the new law regarding the increase of taxes for the transmission of titles of nobility. This assembly was presided over by the Duke of Tamames, he being assisted by the Duke del Infantado, Count de San Luis, the Marquesses de Santa Cruz, Corvera, Tenerife, etc. They have resolved to submit to the Government a memorandum on this subject.

The commercial situation in Europe is difficult not only for the belligerent powers but also for the neutrals. The price of every article has increased in the whole of Spain, and it seems more in Madrid than in any other towns. One example is enough: 1 quote coal, an article always necessary, and much more so in winter. Coke, which before the war was sold at 55 pesetas per ton stands now at 150 pesetas. The anthracite that cost 55 pesetas is now at 115. It seems the companies are making tremendous profits, and the Government will soon have to control this matter. The wages of miners have been but slightly advanced.

The Spanish emigration to America has increased in a frightful way, especially since the war started, and every boat that sails for America, and particularly for Cuba, has to refuse hundreds of men, for want of accommodation. The emigration is counted by thousands per month.

It is a known and well-established fact that amongst the German refugees in Spain are some of higher class, who have been trying to influence the commercial relations of Spain with Britain, taking as the starting-point of their intrigues the commercial treaties between the Allies.

The commercial supplement of the *Times*, dealing with this affair, explains the situation more or less in this way:—That this reasoning is naturally based on an intentional error, pretending that the measures to be taken against the German commerce will affect the commercial relations between Britain and Spain, when in reality all that will conduce to decrease German trade and to increase it between the Allied Nations has to bring results favorable to the commercial relations with Spain. As for instance, the less German wine bought, the greater will be the demand for Spanish, French and Italian wines.

The determined deliberation of the Allies to subjugate German commerce in all possible markets will naturally bring an increase in the purchases to be effected in the neutral countries.

The British metallurgic industry, as an example, would not be able to enlarge its doings without the necessary increase of minerals of iron, which she imports from Spain, and neither could the electric industry do it, without increasing its purchases in copper, the production of which is so important in Spain.

At Pamplona the Statistic Society, "Santa Cecilia," and the Society "Orpheon," have promoted a manifestation in memory of the great violinist Sarasate. At the council also was voted a credit of 10,000 pesetas for the erection, in that

town, of a monument, to perpetuate the memory of that celebrated artist.

Lately some of the Spanish Academicians visited France, and Paris gave them a very warm and hearty welcome—banquets, gala-performances, and even a visit to President Poincare. This Committee was headed by the Duke of Alba, who is one of the highest Grandees of Spain. The Duke is not only a man of the world, but also a great connoisseur of art, and many times he has acted as guide to Sovereigns visiting Madrid museums.

It is related that one time when M. Poincare came to Madrid, King Alfonso and the President drove to the Prado, having the Duke of Alba as guide. Soon they entered the Galleries, where are the magnificent works of Velasquez, and almost at every portrait, making a respectful reverence, the Duke, turning to the President, exclaimed: "An ancestor of His Majesty." This went on for some minutes; but the portraits by Velasquez are very numerous, and not very flattering to the physical or facial beauty of the ancestors of King Alfonso.

Then the cortege at last left this gallery and entered the room in which are exhibited the works of Goya, and particularly the two remarkable pictures of "Maja nude" and "Maja vestida"; the "naked sorceress" and the "dressed sorceress." It is a current belief amongst the historians of art that it was one Duchess of Alba who posed to the painter for these two pictures.

King Alfonso, pointing to the first of these two masterpieces, with a slight inclination towards the President, said: "An ancestress of His Highness!"

Turks Lose 1,100 Yards Kut-el-Amara Trenches

First Line Stormed and Great
Part of Second Occupied;
Very Heavy Casualties

(London, January 28.—An official despatch on Friday from Mesopotamia reported: By a determined assault, made under cover of an intense bombardment, we seized and consolidated 1,100 yards of first-line trenches on the right bank of the Tigris, south-westward of Kut-el-Amara, and also a considerable length of the enemy's second-line trenches. Our losses were slight.

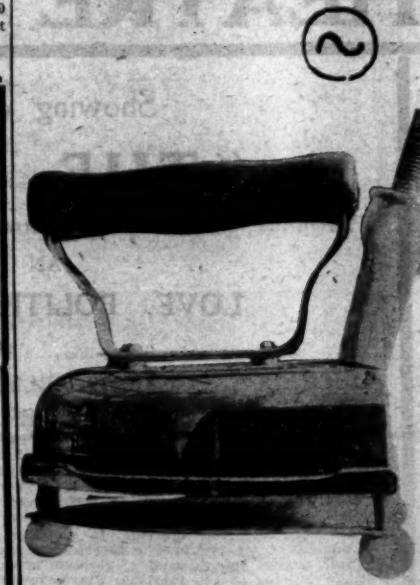
The Turks westward of the Hai River thereupon made four furious counter-attacks. The first and third were broken up by our artillery, infantry and machine-gun fire. The second and fourth attacks were successful for the moment. We resumed our offensive and re-gained much of the ground from which we had been temporarily dislodged.

The Turkish losses the whole day long were extremely heavy. We took 70 prisoners and 580 enemy corpses were buried in the loop eastward of Kut-el-Amara, besides 500 buried by the enemy.

An official despatch from Mesopotamia today reports: On the night of the 25th-26th, the enemy renewed their attempts, but failed to recapture the ground they lost the previous day. We retook the trenches lost on the 25th, where we found 400 corpses. Our casualties totaled 200.

Prosperous Year to All
Cable Address: "JASHARIS" JACOB HARRIS
Importer, Exporter, Commission Merchant
50 Broad Street, New York, U. S. A.
Account Current: National City Bank.
ADVANCES MADE ON YOUR CONSIGNMENTS.

Electric Irons



Housewives, servants and laundrymen alike are beginning to realize how very convenient an electric flat iron is in any household wired for electric light. It makes ironing easy. Does away with a fire—a decided relief in warm weather.

The iron is always hot—even hot—when you want it.

There is no chance for soot, on an electric iron, to soil your hands or the clothes.

Since you need no fire for heating, you can iron anywhere within reach of an electric light socket—in your room or on the verandah.

Various sizes of irons are sold by the local contractors and may be seen at the MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD, TEL. NO. 2560.

News Brevities

The second in the series of dances being given by the American Co. S.V.C. is fixed for next Thursday evening at the Astor House. Papini's orchestra will dispense the music. The third and last dance will be given on the evening of Washington's Birthday, February 22.

Owing to the recent police strike at Hangchow, Mr. Tsi Yao-shan, new Civil Governor of Chekiang, asked permission from the government to bring with him 200 northern police into Hangchow. Mr. Hsu Kuo-liang, Superintendent of the Shanghai-Woosung Police, being instructed by the government, selected 60 police and sent them to Hangchow on last Friday. The rest will be sent later on.

The Memorial Service in honor of the late Dr. W. A. P. Martin by the Union Church, Peking, has been postponed to avoid conflict with the services of "Evangelical Week" observed generally in Chinese Churches from January 28 to February 4.

Teodoro R. Yango, capitalist and philanthropist, and Jaime C. de Veyra, executive secretary, have been chosen by the Philippine legislature, Ayuntamiento, to be resident commissioners in Washington, for the coming three years. This action was taken in accordance with the provisions of the Jones Act, and Teodoro Yango was nominated by the House of Representatives to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of Manuel L. Quezon, now president of the Senate. Sr. De Veyra was the choice of the Senate and will fill the position left vacant by the recent resignation of Manuel E. Earnshaw. He was nominated by Senator Rafael Palma and was the only nominee.

F. J. Howard, late General Manager and Secretary of the Central Garage Co., Ltd., will be put on trial in the British Supreme Court on Monday, February 12.

The following have been elected non-resident Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute:—Mr. Joseph Gould, Hongkong; Mr. John E. Hall and Mr. David Jephson, Shanghai. Mrs. B. A. Gould, of Hongkong, has been elected an Associate of the Institute.

Friends of Mr. F. J. Hawker, of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co's., also a member of B. Co., Shanghai Volunteers, will be interested to know that he has given up his position here, and leaves by the s.s. *Montague* on February 7, to join the British forces.

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Race Club will be held at the Grand Stand today, at 6 p.m.

Messrs. Cecil Holliday and Co., Ltd., have been appointed agents for the "Lester Brush" automatic electric lighting and pumping installations, and the "Lester" petrol gas and oil engines. Particulars will be found in the advertisement on page 10, and full information may be obtained from the agents.

SUN YAT-SEN'S ACCOUNT

In order to obtain refund of the big sums loaned him by the Japanese and overseas Chinese for revolutionary purposes, Dr. Sun sent to the Government a detailed statement of his accounts. The overseas Chinese have now protested against his action on the ground that they did lend him the money but they had no intention of getting it back once paid out. The government is requested not to refund the sum.

LANDSLIDES DEVASTATE BALI ISLAND, IN JAVA

300 People Killed When Village
Engulfed; Total Casualties Six Hundred

Reuter's Service

Batavia, January 27.—Official: Tremendous land-slides on Bali Island have caused huge holes, practically engulfing a whole village and killing 300 people. The total number of casualties up to the present is 600.

Shell English Coast To Mislead Germans

Times' Naval Expert Sees Attempt to Show North Sea Command Is In Dispute

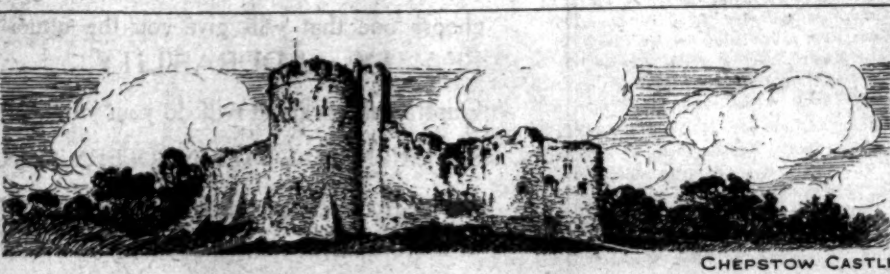
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 27.—The naval expert of *The Times*, commenting on the doubt concerning the identity of the vessel which bombarded the Suffolk coast, says that submarines have twice shelled the English coast and a repetition of this futile proceeding has evidently been made with the idea of keeping up the belief in Germany that the command of the North Sea is still in dispute.

The official communiqué issued in Berlin, announcing the raid, states: "Our light forces penetrated to the English coast waters, south of Lowestoft, in order to attack the hostile guard-ships, but, despite a search, they could not find the enemy, whereupon our torpedo-boats bombarded with their artillery the fortified place of Southwold. Full data were observed. Our light forces returned safely, without observing the enemy."

MADAME YANG'S MEMORIAL

The memorial service of Madame Yang, mother of the new Chekiang Tschun, was held at the Kiangnan Arsenal, Lunghua, on January 28. More than 300 prominent officials and merchants attended the service and offered their sacrifices. The portrait of deceased was surrounded with scrolls and wreaths presented by President Li Yuan-hung and others. General Yang was unable to come from Hangchow. His wife and eldest son had come here from Anhui to take charge of the service.



CHEPSTOW CASTLE

Just Pure
Rich Mellow
Virginia
Tobacco



FAMOUS CASTLES

The
"Three Castles"
Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

POPULAR PRICED MOTORCARS ARRIVE.

We are in receipt of our stock of 1917 Chevrolet and Chandler Cars, which represent the latest features in automobile construction. These cars are priced to meet the requirements of the ordinary man who needs a car for business or pleasure.

For demonstration 'phone West 197.

THE STAR GARAGE CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

Agents for "FISK" Tires.

CAMPAIGN WAS HARDEST IN HISTORY, SAYS SMUTS

Greatest Pleasure Was That His Troops Were Gentlemen; Conduct Was Exemplary

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Pretoria, January 27.—On Friday, General Smuts received a magnificent welcome on his arrival from East Africa. The streets were decorated and crowded with people from all parts of the Transvaal.

General Smuts, replying to the addresses of welcome, said that he had been immeasurably surprised by the splendid co-operation of his mixed forces and their endurance in a campaign, which, perhaps, has been the hardest in the history of the world, against very brave troops. His greatest pleasure was that his troops were gentlemen and their conduct was most exemplary. He regretted that he was not able to see the final surrender of the enemy, which was not distant.

EXPERT AGRICULTURISTS TO SEE BRITAIN IS FED

Will Advise Government On Increased Production; Well Ahead on 1917 Crops

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 26.—Official: A committee of representative agriculturists has been appointed to advise the Board of Agriculture in connection with the increased production of food. A special department of the Board of Agriculture will co-ordinate the work of the County Committees and serve as a clearing-house for meeting requests for labor, fertilizers, &c.

Farmers are making increased efforts in relation to the harvest for 1917 and plans are being prepared for an increased production in 1918.

State Development Of Empire Resources Is New British Idea

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 27.—Reuter's Agency learns that a committee for the development of the resources of the Empire, with the Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson as chairman, has been formed to promote the development by the State of the Empire's resources, with a view to assisting in the payment of the war debt. The committee includes Earl Selborne, Earl Grey, Lord Islington, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Moreton Frewen, M.P., Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labor, Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir Arthur Lawley, Mr. H. Wilson Fox and Mr. Henry Barchenough.

The Committee advocates, firstly, the conservation for the benefit of the Empire of such natural resources as are or may come under the ownership or control of the Imperial, Dominion or Indian Governments; secondly, the development of selected resources of the Empire, under conditions giving the State an adequate share of the proceeds; thirdly, the subsequent appointment of a board to carry out these objects.

It is understood that the scheme is largely based on the suggestions made in the articles which appeared in The Times on September 28 and 29, written by Mr. Wilson Fox.

Confidence In French Government Reasserted

Voted by 313 to 135 After Secret Debate on Situation In Greece

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, January 27.—After a secret debate and interpellations on the situation in Greece, the Chamber, in public session, passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 313 votes to 135.

STILL 'GERMAN TAIN' IN EAST INDIA TRADE

Britons Will Take Up Hide Export Business When Enemy Connection Ended

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 26.—The Times says that there seems to be a strong feeling among British houses that the German taint in the East India hides trade has not been completely eradicated and it is thought that the standard set by Lord Islington, in his speech in the House of Lords, on the 18th, could be developed further. They would like to see a statement that no person, firm or company connected directly or indirectly with any liquidated concern should be permitted to enter the trade. British firms with ample capital are prepared to enter the export trade immediately, but only if they will not be opposed by connections of German or quasi-German houses.

GERMAN WAR TROUBLES INTENSIFIED BY FROST

Munitions Transport Held Up And Food Scarcity Greatly Increased

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rotterdam, January 26.—The cold in Germany is becoming a calamity. Navigation on the Rhine and other rivers has ceased, preventing the transportation of munitions. The game in the mountains is being frozen to death to an enormous extent, increasing the scarcity of food.

MERCIFUL TO BELGIANS, GOVERNOR IS DISMISSED

General Huene, of Antwerp, Promised That He Would Not Deport Refugees

(Reuter's Agency War Service) The Hague, January 26.—General Huene, the Governor of Antwerp, has been dismissed for promising in 1914 not to deport Belgian refugees and has been replaced by General von Zuehl, the Governor of Maastricht.

WHY NOT WAKE UP FRESH & FIT?

Pinkettes prevent morning headaches, dispepsia, constipation, cure biliousness, torpid liver, purify the breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, are obtainable of all chemists, also post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



PATTON'S
SUN-PROOF PAINT
MADE IN U.S.A.

THE BEST BY TEST.

Before you select a paint, be sure you choose one that will give you the utmost BEAUTY and DURABILITY.

Our staff of workmen will do your job under EXPERIENCED FOREIGN SUPERVISION.

We carry a large stock on hand, and your work will be done direct by us—NO SUB-CONTRACTS.

Consult us regarding your requirements.

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.,
PAINT CONTRACTING DEPARTMENT,

18 B'Kiangse Road.

Telephone 108.

Scheme for Wrecking Russian Depots Foiled

Arrest Germans Who Tried To Smuggle Explosives Over Finnish Frontier

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Stockholm, January 27.—The authorities of Vittandi, on the Finnish frontier, have arrested four persons for attempting to smuggle explosives across the border, apparently for the purpose of blowing up Russian ammunition depots. The leaders of the party are described as Germans.

WARN BRITAIN AGAINST VAST IMPERIAL SCHEME

L. George Urged to Go Slow, With Preference for Federation on Equal Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 27.—The Morning Post remarks that the interview given by Mr. Lloyd George opens a

new epoch for the Empire. The convocation of the Dominions is nothing less than a formal admission of partnership and is a precedent that cannot be revoked. "Mr. Lloyd George has begun well. We hope he will not be tempted to hurry the work. The Dominions have their own national sentiment, which, if developed and utilized, is a great Imperial asset, but, if thwarted and curbed, might easily lead to disaster. Wise statesmanship would seek rather to federate on equal terms, with modest machinery, than risk the grandiose scheme of imposing an Imperial Constitution."

Ottawa, January 27.—It has been arranged that Parliament shall adjourn on February 7, for two months, to allow the Canadian Premier, Sir Robert Borden, to attend the Imperial War Conference.



KAHN Building Products
TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO

TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. OF THE UNITED STATES
REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

Rib Bars from Stock:
3" 1" 3" 1" in size
8 2 4

Equal in areas to areas of square bars. Used extensively everywhere; also in Shanghai. Rolled from best material obtainable.

AMERICAN TRADING CO., Agents, 53 Szechuen Rd., S'hai

WALK-OVER SHOES

Distinctive in Style.



High in Quality.

17 Nanking Road

Always Something New at the
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
"The House of Service"

Shanghai China

THE REMINGTON JUNIOR

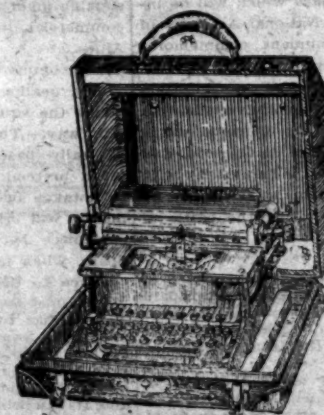
A
T
Y
P
E
P
O
W
E
R
W
R
I
T
E
R

THE REMINGTON JUNIOR

The Ironclad Remington Guarantee

Given to each purchaser

Most Simple
Swift — Efficient
Minimum Size
Minimum Weight.



Sold in

Handsome Leather

Travelling Case

MUSTARD & Co.

Sole Agents for China

22 MUSEUM ROAD.

PHONE 5491.

APOLLO THEATRE

Commencing on Monday, February 5th.

"The New Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford"

A series of motion pictures dealing with the amusing experiences of the most fascinating character of modern fiction

In 14 episodes of 2 reels each. Every episode complete in itself.

FEATURING

BURR McINTOSH—LOLITA ROBERTSON—MAX FIGMAN

The first two episodes will be

"The Bungalow Bungle" and "Three Rings and a Goat"

Showing on Friday, February 2nd.

"THE HIGH HAND"

From the Novel by Jacques Futrelle, the famous author, who lost his life on the "Titanic"

AN INSPIRING ROMANCE OF

LOVE, POLITICS, CAPITAL AND LABOUR

In Six Parts, featuring

CARLYLE BLACKWELL, "The Adonis of the Movies,"

NEVA GERBER, a young and beautiful cinema star.

This is the story of a successful fight waged against the grafters and gun-men of a political ring. It is a strong story of red-blooded action, in which stirring situations of dramatic interest abound. Carlyle Blackwell takes the leading part, enacting a character eminently suited to his abilities. As Jim Warren, the factory hand, he meets, fights with, and finally conquers the all-powerful political boss, raising himself up from his lowly position to gain the love and be the equal of the daughter of his aristocratic enemies. In the role opposite to the star, excellent work is done by Miss Neva Gerber, one of the most prominent of the younger constellation of screen notables. Miss Gerber is a petite blonde with deep set eyes, full curved mouth, and a glorious mass of golden hair. Miss Gerber is a discovery of William D. Taylor, the director of the Favorite Players, who, when he saw her charm-acting, appreciated fully her peculiar fitness for the part of Edna in "The High Hand." The scenes which she and Carlyle Blackwell enact together are truly artistic. Miss Gerber's characteristics are a child-like innocence, curiously suited to the part for which she has been cast.

IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS MARCH THROUGH DUBLIN

John Redmond Estimates Half
Million Irishmen Have Vol-
untarily Enlisted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 28.—The Irish-Canadian Rangers marched into Dublin, yesterday, from Cork. At a luncheon given to the officers, the Lord Mayor of Dublin read letters, excusing their absence, from the Duchess of Connaught, who is honorary colonel of the regiment, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. John Redmond. The last-mentioned, regretting that ill-health prevented him being present, said that Ireland was very proud to welcome her sons from overseas. He estimates that 500,000 Irishmen, including those from overseas, have voluntarily enlisted and are fighting.

INDIAN REFORMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 26.—The Times, commenting on the report of the Royal Commission on Public Services in India, says that the commission has obviously done its work with quite exceptional care and thoroughness. The fact that every member of the commission, save one, has signed the report testifies to Lord Allington's discreet moderation and influence. The Times says that it will not be surprising if the report, at the outset, fails to please anybody concerned, but reflection and a detailed examination will undoubtedly modify the first impressions of both sides. "If the report is destined, as we believe, to bring greater contentment and wider experience, without endangering the main structure of the Indian Administration, then we are willing to welcome it as a prudent measure of reform."

LEAVE FOR LU YUNG-TING

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press
Peking, January 29.—In response to persistent requests for leave of absence to recuperate his health, after failing to secure the acceptance of his resignation, General Lu Yung-ting has been granted two months' leave and General Tan Hao-min, a divisional commander, has been appointed Acting Tsuchun, although General Lu Yung-ting will remain in Canton, in case matters of importance should arise demanding his personal attention.

CHENG TU MUTINY

Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press
Peking, January 29.—A telegram from Chengtu, published in the vernacular papers, reports that the disturbance mentioned on the 26th was due to the non-payment of the arrears of pay of certain troops. The latter mutinied and left the city by the East Gate, where they fired on and killed a number of police. They then raided the small town of Niu-shihkou, five li from Chengtu. Other troops have been dispatched to round up the mutineers.

TRAVELERS CHECKS

PERSONAL Service

When you carry your funds in WELLS FARGO TRAVELERS CHECKS you secure:

A mailing address where letters can be sent and from which they will be forwarded if necessary. Have your friends address your letters in care of Wells Fargo offices in the several cities you propose visiting. We will do the rest.

An interested advisor in every town who will gladly tell you about what to see, where to go, and the thousand and one little things that only a native can tell.

An agent who will execute any commission, large or small, that you entrust to his care.

Sold at Current Exchange Rates, premium \$0.50 per \$100.00



No. 8 Klukiang Road,
(Corner Szechuen Road).
Telephone 4241.
Owen Williams,
General Agent.

Widow of Polar Hero Works In Munition Factory



LADY SCOTT AND HANNEY.

Lady Scott, widow of Captain Robert F. Scott, who lost his life in an Antarctic expedition in which he succeeded in reaching the South Pole, has taken up work in a munition factory in England. Thousands of war widows and other relatives of soldiers have done the same. The photograph shows Lady Scott with her little son.

Cost and Casualties Of War Up to the End Of 1916

Cost in Money		Cost in Lives	
Great Britain	\$15,500,000,000	Italy	\$1,900,000,000
Germany	14,900,000,000	Turkey	550,000,000
Russia	10,500,000,000	Bulgaria	75,000,000
France	10,100,000,000	Rumania	50,000,000
Austro-Hungary	7,000,000,000	Other countries	150,000,000
Total	\$60,225,000,000		
		Killed	Wounded
Russia	1,500,000	3,200,000	2,500,000
Germany	1,000,000	2,500,000	250,000
France	950,000	2,200,000	400,000
Austro-Hungary	600,000	1,700,000	1,300,000
Great Britain	400,000	900,000	1,400,000
Turkey	100,000	250,000	90,000
Serbia	65,000	150,000	85,000
Italy	70,000	175,000	90,000
Belgium	35,000	80,000	60,000
Bulgaria	25,000	60,000	15,000
Rumania	50,000	150,000	200,000
Total			21,245,000

TOCOSEAL

Plastic Roofing Cement
NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED
2 Colours, Red or Black

Permanently stops leaks in any kind of Roof.
May be used to make an entire new Roof, which will outwear any other. Makes an everlasting waterproof damp course for walls.

ALSO

ELASTIKOTE

Outside White

Is not affected by heat or cold. Will not crack, scale, peel, blister, oxidize or deteriorate.

Prices and samples on application to

THE CHINESE-AMERICAN COMPANY,

Sole Agents in China for

THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.

Cleveland, Ohio,

U. S. A.

SPORT-Latest New of Athletic World-GOSSIP

Handball Tournament

The new gymnasium at the Rowing Club has developed considerable interest and enthusiasm and has well warranted the steps taken to provide Winter sport for the members. Basketball and gymnastics have been well to the fore and it is now proposed to hold a handball tournament during the ensuing month.

Those of the members of the gymnasium to whom this game was strange very quickly awoke to its fine training qualities, for it is undoubtedly one of the finest recreations for all-round training. Speed, strength, agility, quickness of thought and eye are all developed and there is the presence of competition to keep enthusiasm continually alive. Thus the game has caught on tremendously and the members are showing great keenness.

The first game will take place tomorrow, at 5.30 p.m., when Messrs. Sauer, Quine, O'Driscoll and Stokes will play the first round of the tournament. A trophy, presented by an enthusiast of the game, will be awarded to the winner. The entries, allowances and result of drawing are as follows:—

W. E. Sauer	receives 6 points
L. W. Quine	" 6 "
L. P. O'Driscoll	" 6 "
E. C. Stokes	" 6 "
H. P. B. Jones	" 3 "
H. N. Olsen	Scratch
J. L. Cowen, Jr.	" 8 "
E. H. Dodge	" 5 "
M. A. Annett	" 5 "
E. G. Neff	Scratch
W. J. Brown	" 3 "
K. Gardner	" 3 "
A. D. Stewart	" 3 "
J. Pennywit	Scratch
E. A. Ericson	owes 6 "
N. G. Beale	receives 6 "
G. T. Armstrong	Scratch
E. Strassman	owes 2 "
H. F. Merrill	receives 2 "
W. Gande	" 2 "
P. S. Ward	Scratch
T. W. R. Wilson	owes 6 "
E. Brodie	receives 3 "
B. G. Wilson	" 4 "

The games will be 21 points, best two out of three games.

NANYANG BEAT FOREIGNERS

Although defeated by Tsing Hui, the Nanyang team, which is now up North, made good in the game played against a foreign team in Peking Sunday. The score was 4-1 in Nanyang's favor.

Basketball

Open Championship Series

The Red Sox basketball team have been presented with a pennant by the Shanghai American Athletic Club in recognition of their winning the Basketball League Championship which was concluded recently at the Town Hall.

The Red Sox by winning every game they played, five, came through undoubtedly as the best team in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and they deserve every credit for their victory.

Much is expected of them in the forthcoming Town Championship league series when teams from the Red Sox, American Athletic Club, Indians, Helena, and possibly Rowing Club and an S.V.C. combined team will participate.

This series will constitute the local open championship. The games will take place on the new courts to be set up at the Race Course which will be outdoor and full size.

Much interest is being shown and practice will begin on the new courts as soon as they are ready.

BUILD UP YOUR BLOOD.

It is a hopeless task to try to restore your health while your blood is deficient in quantity or quality. The blood circulates through every portion of the body except the hair and nails. It takes nourishment from the food and distributes it to the various muscles and organs; it takes away any medication that is administered through the mouth. The blood is the only means by which medicine can reach the nerves. If the blood is thin, its conveying capacity is lessened, because it is the red corpuscles in the blood that carry oxygen and other needed constituents to the various parts of the body.

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people increase the number of red corpuscles in the blood. They enable it to absorb more oxygen, to carry more life and strength to the weakened organs. In any disease in which the patient becomes weak and pale Dr. Williams' pink pills can be used successfully to combat the anaemia and to build up the health and strength.

"The Blood and Its Work" is a booklet, full of information, offered free to all readers who send a post card asking for a copy to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Begin Dr. Williams' pink pills today they are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also post free, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, from the address above.

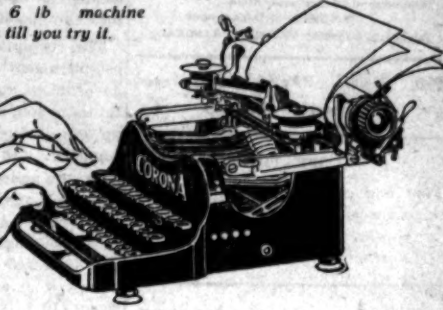


The Way CORONA

records your thoughts
is a delight to you and
all who receive your
Corona writing

CORONA THE PERSONAL WRITING MACHINE
makes all kinds of writing a pleasure.

You can't believe what
this 6 lb. machine
does till you try it.



MARKT & CO. (Shanghai), LTD., 89-91 Rue Montauban.



When the Children are Happy they're Healthy.

They are both Happy and Healthy when using

LIFEBUOY SOAP.

It is a real delight to wash, bathe and shampoo with it. You have the delight of the abundant, antiseptic, Lifebuoy lather—the delight of actually feeling its beneficial action on the skin. Added to which you have the delight of knowing you are not only clean but healthy—the skin absolutely free from the germs and microbes of disease which one is bound to come into contact with daily.

Health is stored in every tablet!

MORE THAN SOAP—YET COSTS NO MORE.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers

Agents:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED,
3 Klukiang Road, Shanghai

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

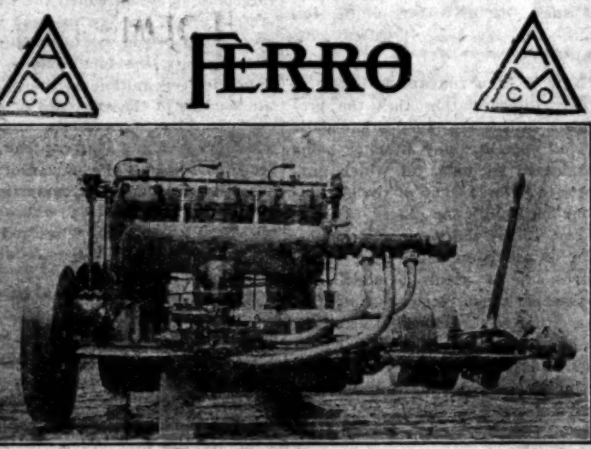
KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai
and Ramsay & Co., Hankow.

SWEDISH PAPER

is the best for any purpose.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road



Marine, Stationary and Rowboat Motors

Operate on kerosene as well as gasoline.

Marine Motors . . 3 to 50 H.P.

Stationary Motors 3 to 11 H.P.

Rowboat Motors . 2 1/2 H.P.

Motors complete with Ignition Equipment,
Reverse-gear, Propeller, Shaft, etc.

Several Sizes always in stock



The "FERRO" Rowboat Motor

is the most perfect and reliable
engine of this kind, and will drive
your rowboat, skiff, dory or canoe
at a speed of
7-9 miles an hour.

For prices and particulars, apply to

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Marine Engineering Dept.

4-5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road.

Tel. No. 778

Cable Address "Danica"

Private exchange

Sole Agents in China for

The Ferro Machine & Foundry Co.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
Sales Office, Ford Building, Washington,
Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office: Canton and Kiangsu Rd., 5th
Floor, New York Office, 100 Broadway, New York
City, N. Y.
Washington Bureau: Metropolitan Bank Building
Fifth Floor, Washington, D. C.
Szechuan Office: 10 Friedrichstrasse
Tientsin Bureau: Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$25.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, \$25.00
SUNDAY, per Year, \$10.00
Mailed to Outside, 10 cents per month, or
\$1.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
5 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
as "special matter," privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Postal Department, Washington, D. C.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1422 Business Office.
1422 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATHAN SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine and cold weather, with fresh
monsoon to the South of the 35th
parallel. Variable breezes in the
North.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 30, 1917

The Policing Question in Amoy And Manchuria

By M. T. Z. Tyan, LL.D. (London)

Lecturer on International Law,
Ting Hua College, Peking; Author
of "The Legal Obligations arising
out of Treaty Relations between
China and Other States" (in the
press).

IN my first article on the Amoy case
(Peking Gazette, December 27)
I endeavored to show that the
establishment of a police station in
the Chinese city of Amoy by the
Japanese was a breach of China's
sovereignty, because foreign trade
and residence were restricted by
both theory and practice to the
special demarcated areas within the
open ports—a restriction which ap-
pears inevitable as long as the alien
in this country remains clothed with
the rights of extra-territoriality.
There is still another ground for
challenging the Japanese contention.
It will be remembered that their
object of establishing such a police-
station was stated to be "in order to
more effectively control" their
nationals and Formosan subjects
residing within the city. According
to the Press, this argument has
similarly been advanced by the
Japanese Government in regard to
the negotiations over the Chen-
chiang imbroglio. To appreciate
the bearings of this policing question,
we will do well to make a general
survey of its manifestations in the
other open ports or parts in China.

The Japanese contention appears
at bottom to rest on the assumption
that in a treaty port settlement it is
invariably the foreign municipality
who controls the police and adminis-
ters the same. Unfortunately, this
assumption or presumption is un-
founded, for the municipalities in
general are far from always being
invested with such police control and
administration. Even in the case of
international settlements situated
within treaty ports—i.e., ports or
parts thrown open to foreign trade
and residence by special treaties,
agreements or conventions—the
practice is not uniform. It varies
with the importance of the localities
concerned.

Shanghai is the national emporium
and within its foreign settlements
are housed over 18,000 aliens (1915
census). Here the foreign munic-
ipalities pay, control and administer
their police within the confines of
the settlements. But in Ningpo
(opened under the Anglo-Chinese
treaty of 1842), Soochow (opened
under the Sino-Japanese treaty of
1895), etc., a different system obtains.
The police are administered and con-
trolled by the local authorities, a
certain portion of the *li-kien* proceeds
having been earmarked for their up-
keep and maintenance. The chief of
police, however, is a foreigner em-
ployed by the territorial government.
If the persons arrested by due pro-
cess of law be Chinese, they will be
handed over to be dealt with by the
local authorities. If they be aliens
and subjects of states possessing
treaty relations with China, they will
be surrendered to their own consular
officers for trial and punishment in
conformity with treaty stipulations.
If they be aliens but subjects of non-
treaty states, then they will be dealt
with conjointly between the local
authorities and the foreign commissioner

of customs. (See Cases on Treaties,
bk 28 pt 1, on Police matters.)

But in the case of ports opened
voluntarily by China herself since
1898—e.g., Yochow (Hunan), Santiao
(Fukien), Changsha (Hunan),
Nanning (Kwangsi), Tsinan (Shan-
tung), etc., the municipal administra-
tion as well as the police control are
vested in the Chinese authorities.
In illustration the example of Tsinan,
which was voluntarily opened on
January 10, 1906, may be cited. Here
the aliens are restricted in their
trade and residence to a settlement
definitely delimited and located out-
side the walls of the city. The city
itself and all territory outside the
boundaries of the settlement are re-
garded as subject to the inland regu-
lations; that is, foreigners may
not buy land there nor reside on
trade there, and all goods going to
and fro between the settlement are
treated as shipped or transported into
the interior.

The regulations provide for the
establishment of a Chinese municipal
government and a Chinese police ad-
ministration, but the extra-territorial
powers of foreign consuls are re-
cognized. "In important cases, how-
ever, the police may enter any house
in search of criminals, even without
a warrant. All land in the settle-
ment is bought by the Government
and is leased to those who wish to
occupy it at a fixed annual rental of
from \$10 to \$36 per *mu*, according
to class and an annual tax of \$2 per
mu (one-sixth of an acre). The
lease runs for thirty years only, and
at renewal the rental may be in-
creased, if circumstances warrant.
If rent and taxes remain unpaid for
a year, the lease is cancelled. At
the expiration of sixty years, if the
Government so desires, it may take
over the property at a valuation to
be determined by arbitrators. With-
in three years from the date of lease
buildings must be erected on the
ground, or the lease will be cancelled,
and no sums already paid for rent
and taxes will be refunded." (United
States Foreign Relations, 1906 pt
1, 293.)

Perhaps the best instance of
Chinese police control is provided by
Peking. Under Article VIII of the
Anglo-Chinese agreement of Shang-
hai, November 8, 1898, the capital is
specifically excluded from the trad-
ing operations of alien merchants.
Article X of the Sino-Japanese agree-
ment of Shanghai, October 8, 1903,
stipulates however that, "in case of
and after the complete withdrawal
of the foreign troops stationed in the
province of Chihai and of the Lega-
tion guards," China will forthwith
herself open a place of international
trade and residence in Peking. Ac-
cordingly, "a place outside the Inner
City, convenient to both parties and
free from objections, shall be selected
and set apart as a place where
merchants of all nationalities may
reside and carry on trade. Within
the limits of this place merchants of
all nationalities shall be at liberty to
lease land, build houses and ware-
houses, and establish places of busi-
ness; but as to the leasing of houses
and land belonging to Chinese private
individuals, there must be willing-
ness on the part of the owners, and
the terms thereof must be equitably
arranged without any force or com-
pulsion. All roads and bridges in
this place will be under the jurisdic-
tion and control of China. For-
eigners residing in this place are to
observe the municipal and police regu-
lations on the same footing as
Chinese residents, and they are not
to be entitled to establish a munic-
ipality and police of their own with-
in its limits except with the con-
sent of the Chinese authorities."
(Annex 6.)

From the legal point of view as
well as that of all good sense, the
above detailed stipulations are
judicious, since their very precision
will minimize or obviate any possible
controversies and so ensure the peace
and tranquillity of the community.
They are also instructive in that they
show "a growing determination on
the part of the Chinese to construe
the treaties as strictly as possible,
and to reduce the privileges hereto-
fore enjoyed by foreign residents so
far as can be done without a viola-
tion of these treaties. The newly
awakened (December, 1906) feeling
of national unity, and the efforts
being made to repurchase concessions
made to foreign syndicates and de-
velop the resources of the Empire
with Chinese capital under Chinese
control, are parts of the same general
movement" (E. T. Williams, at pre-
sent Chief of the Far Eastern
Division of the Washington Depart-
ment of State, in U. S. For. Rel.,
1906, 293).

This determination is natural and
legitimate, and deserves every en-
couragement so long as foreign en-
dorsement in this country under the
aegis of extra-territoriality constitutes
a positive international servitude.
In the interests of international

trade all these artificial barriers
should be broken down, and the
sooner they are done the better they
are for China and the world. The
remedy consists in the early relin-
quishment by all treaty states of
their rights of extra-territoriality,
for, as has been well said by Sir
Robert Hart, a true friend of China,
China "so to speak, would be on its
honor, and the whole force of
Chinese thought and teaching would
then be enlisted in the foreigner's
favor. Such a change of principle
in the making of treaties would
widen and not restrict the field for
both merchant and missionary, would
do away with irritating privileges
and place native and foreigner on
the same footing, would remove the
sting of humiliation and put the
Government of China on the same
plane as other Governments.
Restore jurisdiction (to the Chinese),
and the feeling of the responsibility
to protect as well as the appreciation
of (foreign) intercourse will at once
move up to a higher plane." (These
from the Land of Shun: Essays on
the Chinese Question, 1900, 143-146.)

Thus the Japanese establishment
of a police station in Amoy is un-
warranted and a violation of *de jure*
et *de facto* of China's sovereignty. If,
as has been reported, it is true that
the Japanese Government demands
the extension of this police system
in South Manchuria likewise on the
pretext of better protection and
control of its own subjects, then the
recent treaty of May 25, 1915,
respecting South Manchuria and
Eastern Inner Mongolia, should be
studied. Article II permits Japanese
subjects therein to "lease by negotia-
tion" land necessary for erecting
suitable buildings for trade and
manufacture or for prosecuting
agricultural enterprises. Article III
concedes to Japanese subjects the
right "to reside and travel in South
Manchuria and to engage in business
and manufacture of any kind what-
soever." Article IV stipulates that if
Chinese and Japanese desire jointly
to undertake agricultural enterprises
and industries incidental thereto, the
Chinese Government will give its
permission. Then Article V reads
as follows: "The Japanese subjects
referred to in the preceding three
articles, besides being required to
register with the local authorities
passports which they must procure
under the existing regulations, shall
also submit to the police laws and
ordinances and taxation of China."
(China's Official History of the Re-
cent Sino-Japanese Treaties, 1915,
49.)

Now it is a fundamental rule of
treaty interpretation that the pro-
visions of a treaty must either stand
or fall together, any attempt being
considered as unlawful which pur-
ports to enforce some of the stipu-
lations but nullify the others. That is
to say, "where the words of a stipu-
lation or provision, taken by them-
selves, fail to yield a plain and
reasonable sense recourse should be
had either to the immediate context,
or, if necessary, to the general pur-
port and tenor of the agreement.
Including a consideration of its title
and statement of objects and head-
ings" (Pitt Cobbold, Cases and
Opinions on International Law, vol.
I, 333). Fortunately in the present
case, there is no room for doubt.
The words of Article V are clear,
plain and explicit: "The Japanese
subjects shall also submit to the
police laws and ordinances and
taxation of China."

Consequently, to permit the
establishment of Japanese police-
stations in South Manchuria in face
of the express provision that
Japanese subjects shall submit to
Chinese police law, is to render the
stipulation in question meaningless—a
procedure which is a direct con-
travention of the axiom that "it is
to be taken for granted that the con-
tracting parties intend the stipu-
lations of a treaty to have a certain
effect and not to be meaningless"
(Oppenheim, International Law, vol.
I, 586). In the absence of any de-
claration that the treaty of 1915 is
null and of no effect, its provisions
are still valid, and therefore the de-
mand of the Japanese to establish
police stations in South Manchuria
is invalid and indefensible. It is to
be hoped that in the reported settle-
ment of the Chenchiang negotia-
tions the foregoing premises will find
ample justification; otherwise the
convention under discussion will be
bracketed as another "scrap of
paper."

Figures That Worry

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin)

Doctor—Have you tried counting
up to 100?

Insomnia Patient—Yes, but at forty
I remember that's the amount of your
bill, and at eighty my wife's new gown
gets my goat!

Can Germany Hold Out Until The Next Crop?

One of Our Greatest Economists Believes Peace Proposals Were Prompted by Know-
ledge That Food Supply Is Inadequate to Feed the Population Until the 1917 Harvest

By Arthur Richmond Marsh
(Editor of The Economic World)

Since the Central Powers launch-
ed their latest peace proposals there
has been a growing feeling on the
part of persons in the United States
who have been closely following the
unfolding of the tragic drama in
Europe that these proposals differ
altogether in kind from the intima-
tions that have been given from time
to time during the past two years by
Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg
in discourses in the Reichstag, that
Germany and her allies were pre-
pared to entertain suggestions of
peace negotiations from their
enemies.

It could not fairly be said that
there was any appearance of real
urgency about those earlier tentative
advances from the Teutonic side.
On the contrary, they were invari-
ably made upon occasions when the
military power at least of Germany
was not only not visibly impaired or
shaken but rather had just demon-
strated its remarkable effectiveness
in a very striking manner. Nor was
it possible to associate them with
some unconcealable and undeniable
weakening of the economic strength
and resources of the Teutonic Em-
pires or with some abatement of the
fortitude of the populations of
those empires. The most that could
safely be deduced from the words
of the German Chancellor—and the
Governments of Germany's allies—
had come to appreciate that they
had got an unprofitable and un-
promising business and would like
to get rid of it with the maximum
of advantage and minimum of loss
to themselves permitted by the
conditions.

Peace Proposals Manifestly Urgent

The present peace proposals, how-
ever, are manifestly urgent. The
lengths to which the Central Powers
have gone in making them are
enough to show this, notwithstanding
that a severe defeat has just
been inflicted upon Rumania, en-
abling the Teutonic Governments—
and especially the German Govern-
ment—to maintain the *mien* and
mode of expression of victors in the
war. However arrogant, and even
offensive, in its declarations may be
the communication which the United
States, Spain and Switzerland have
been asked to convey to the Entente
Governments, the fact remains that
it implies recognition on the part of
the senders of the existence of some
overpowering necessity against
which they cannot long contend. In
order to forestall the effects of this
necessity they have felt compelled to
take a form of action whose im-
plications cannot be disguised by
any words in which it may be cloth-
ed.

What is this necessity? What is
the powerful motive that has now
brought the Central Powers to a
practical, even though not openly
confessed, surrender of their pre-
rogative as still unbroken nations,
able still to point to military achieve-
ments of the first order, to great
areas of enemy territory in their
possession, to their own lines of de-
fense nowhere pierced, to their own
soil virtually untrodden by hostile
feet? These very facts of the mili-
tary situation make it appear highly
improbable that the necessity referred
to is of a military kind, arising
from an impending deficiency of
men to fight and of arms and mun-
itions to fight with.

It is no doubt true that the heavy
losses of men in this war—losses far
beyond anything known in history
—have been severely felt by the
Central Powers; but their enemies,
though they believe themselves to be
able to outmatch the Teutonic
Empire in man power in the long
run, have still suffered cruelly in this
respect.

Again, it is now clear that Ger-
many and her allies really run no
greater risk of a financial collapse
than do their adversaries. Whatever
the financial aftermath of the war
may be, it is certain that both sides
will be able to finance the war it-
self to the end without breakdown.
It seems unlikely, too, that the
Central Powers are seriously threat-
ened with dangerous discontent and
inclination to resist the authority of
government on the part of large
classes of their populations. We
have no substantial evidence what-
ever to warrant the conclusion that
such a danger is pressing. It is not,
then, in any of these directions that
we can point to a probable necessity,
so powerful and imminent as to
override all other considerations,
which may be forcing the hands of
the Central Governments and com-
pelling them to put themselves in
the position of urgent seekers for a
peace, notwithstanding the complete
silence heretofore preserved by the
Entente Governments on the subject.
Staving Off Actual Starvation

A dispassionate survey of all the
reliable information we possess with

Arthur R. Marsh, leading
economist, scholar and man of
affairs, has been professor of
English in the University of
Kansas, professor of comparative
literature at Harvard, Vice Pre-
sident and President of the New
York Cotton Exchange. Since
1911 he has been editor of The
Economic World, a New York
publication devoted to economics,
agriculture and finance. He has
travelled widely and has made a
close personal study of plants,
facilities and agricultural and in-
dustrial methods in all European
countries west of Russia. The
article presented on this page
embodies the result of long and
careful research into economic
conditions within the German
Empire, and Mr. Marsh's stand-
ing and authority are such as to
endow his conclusions with great
weight and impressiveness.

respect to the posture of the affairs
of the Central Powers seems to re-
veal but a single point at which
they have grounds for immediate
solicitude and at which the necessity
that affords an adequate motive for
their endeavor to obtain an early
peace may be pressing upon them.
They have themselves been unable
to conceal the anxieties caused them
by their ever more restricted supply
of foodstuffs, both for their armies
and for their civil populations; and
this is especially true of Germany,
in all other regards far the strong-
est of the countries in the central
alliance.

It has been quite impossible for
Germany to keep the outer world,
whether enemy or neutral, from
knowing something of the severity
of the measures she has been com-
pelled to resort to in order to stave
off actual starvation from important
parts of her population, especially
the dwellers in the larger cities. To
be sure, assurance upon assurance
has been given by the German
governmental authorities that with
the aid of these measures all occa-
sion for alarm has been dissipated
and that the food supply can be
maintained in adequate quantity for
an indefinite continuance of the war.

All the available evidence, how-
ever, indicates that, as things now
stand, the imminent threat to Ger-
many's ability to continue the war
for a long time to come is to be
found not in a dangerous weakening
of her military force and resources
but in an impending and now
governmentally perceived insuffi-
ciency of foodstuffs to carry the
country through to the next season's
crops. It is here, if anywhere, that
the overriding necessity must be
sought that has moved the German
Government to press at this juncture
for the opening of a peace conference
and of peace negotiations.

Scientific Deductions Reliable
The strong probability on many
grounds—not all of which can be
given here—of the correctness of
this conclusion lends particular in-
terest to an inquiry as to the true
situation in Germany with respect
to the existing supply of foodstuffs,
for if this supply is actually in-
adequate to feed the population
until new crops can be harvested,
it is evident that, whatever may
come of the present peace tentatives,
the European war must be ended
before the coming summer.

It goes without saying that we on
the outside are almost entirely with-
out positive data about Germany's
stocks of food. The detailed in-
formation on the subject possessed
by the German Food Director, Herr
von Batocki, and his fellow officials
in the German Government they are
very careful to keep to themselves.
We must therefore have recourse to
scientific deduction; but conclusions
reached by a process of scientific
deduction, though theoretical in ap-
pearance, are apt to prove in the
event more reliable than any others.

It seems to be fairly established,
and generally agreed among German
authorities themselves, that in the
years just previous to the war Ger-
man agriculture was producing ap-
proximately 80 per cent of the food
consumed by the population, the
remaining 20 per cent being import-
ed. For some categories or articles
of food much more than 20 per cent
of the total consumption was im-
ported, and for others much less.
With but two considerable excep-
tions, however—rye and sugar—Ger-
many in 1913 and 1914 was a net
importer of virtually every article
of food required by its population.
How large a proportion was borne by
the imports of certain foods to the
total domestic consumption may be
illustrated by a table showing the
aggregate domestic production and
the aggregate net imports of the

important grain wheat, rye, barley
and oats—as officially reported in
1912, the latest year for which all
the figures are at hand. The figures
are in metric tons of 2,204 pounds.

	Domestic Net Im- ports	Production portations
Wheat	4,360,624	1,974,832
Rye	11,698,289	*481,593
Barley	3,481,974	2,968,258
Oats	8,520,148	280,727

Total tonnage 27,961,030 4,742,234
*Net exports.

Thus in respect of the four grains
which Germany herself largely pro-
duces her domestic production in
1912 supplied 85.3 per cent of her
consumption and imports 14.2 per
cent—though it is to be observed
that for wheat and barley the per-
centage of domestic production was
vastly less than 85.3 per cent of the
total. But, adding to Germany's
grain consumption in 1912 imported
maize to the amount of 1,142,326
tons and imported buckwheat to the
amount of 29,489 tons, we find that
in 1912 Germany produced domesti-
cally only 82.6 per cent of the grain
she consumed and imported 17.4
per cent.

Germany's Economic Situation

With regard to other important
articles of food consumed in Ger-
many before the war, there were
naturally very great variations in the
proportions produced domestically
and imported. All of the coffee,
cocoa and tea consumed was, of
course, imported. Rice, largely con-
sumed in Germany, was exclusively
an article of import. So too were
all the edible oils, though in part
these were extracted from the
mother substances in Germany it-
self, as will be shown later. The
aggregate imports of tropical and
sub-tropical fruits and nuts
made a very large sum-total.

Then Germany was mainly de-
pendent upon other countries for
supplies of several more ordinary
foodstuffs largely used by the mass
of the population. Thus the 1912
imports of salted herrings were
no less than 1,364,953 tons, of which
623,871 tons came from Great
Britain. In the same year the im-
ports of geese were 3,606,622, of
which 7,433,454 came from Russia;
and the imports of eggs were 164,753
tons, of which Russia supplied
61,153 tons. Notwithstanding her own
enormous production of potatoes,
Germany imported in 1912 no less
than 822,310 tons of fresh potatoes.

Although German husbandry sup-
plied the greater part of the meats
and animal fats consumed by the
population, the tonnage of net im-

ports for virtually every category of
these foods ran to considerable
figures, and the aggregate tonnage
of the imports of them ran to the
hundreds of thousands of metric
tons. So it appears from the official
statistics that before the war Ger-
many was dependent upon the outer
world for some portion—ranging
from 100 per cent down to about
5 per cent—of substantially every
kind of food her population con-
sumed, except only rye and beet
sugar, of which there were moderate
net exports. Taking all foodstuffs
together, therefore, it is entirely safe
to estimate that the domestic pro-
duction was not in excess of 80 per
cent of the total consumption, im-
ports being relied on for the remain-
ing 20 per cent.

Now it is probably true that any
population, in case of necessity,
could reduce its normal consump-
tion of food by 20 per cent without
real suffering. It is certain also that
some importations of foodstuffs into
Germany are still made despite the
effectiveness of the blockade, possi-
bly as much as one-tenth of her
former total of imported foods.

In other words, if the domestic
production were maintained at its
level before the war, the supply of
foods in Germany would probably
be not far from 82 per cent of what
it formerly was. And this would by
no means imply imminent starva-
tion; nor would it create so inescap-
able a necessity for the German
Government as to compel it to move
for peace at the earliest possible
moment and at almost any price.

The question of the true food
situation in Germany becomes, then,
one of German agricultural pro-
duction under the conditions impos-
ed by the war. It is only from a
knowledge of German agricultural
economics that reliable conclusions
with respect to this situation can be
drawn by those outside Germany;
for, as has been said before, little
reliance can be placed upon the
utterances of German officialdom in
this connection, seeing that the very
fate of the German Empire may be
said to hinge on the actual facts if
they are unfavorable.

According to the reports assidu-
ously circulated at home and
abroad by high officials of the Ger-
man Government, this year's pro-
duction of the grains in Germany
has been exceptionally large, far
exceeding the admittedly short crops
of 1915. It is only with respect to
the potato crop of 1916 that there
is any admission of a deficiency.
The real question is whether these
statements are correct or incorrect;
and the outside observer has no
other recourse but to apply to them
the test of what is known of Ger-
man agricultural economics in
general.

Of late years it has come to be
generally accepted all over the world
(Continued on Page 7)

APPLES! NEWTOWN PIPPINS

Finest Quality

\$9.00 per case

(about 44 lbs.)

Boyes, Bassett & Co.,

35 Nanking Road.

Telephone 1922.

ROBINSON'S for PIANOS

Large shipment just arrived.

by all the best and well known makers.

BROADWOOD

COLLARD

Challen

Baldwin

BRINSMEAD

CHAPPELL

Crowley

Strohmenger

The AUTOPIANO, the best and most up-to-date player-piano
in the world.

HOME STORE PRICES

(owing to the exceptional exchange)

Cash or very easy monthly payments that you will not miss.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

THOS. COOK AND SON

(Official Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government)

Homeward Passenger Season—1917.

Local allotments now available all routes.
Early application suggested.

For full details of sailings, railway timings and fares, apply to
Shanghai Office: 2 and 3 FOCHOW ROAD.
Also at Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila and Peking.

Can Germany Hold Out Until The Next Crop?

(Continued from Page 6)

that German agriculture is efficient to an extent scarcely approached in any other country save possibly adjacent Denmark and Holland. Here in the United States it is now the custom to hold up to our supposedly careless and thriftless farmers the very high average yields per acre of the various crops obtained by the German farmers as examples of true agricultural efficiency and success.

Nor, on the face of the statistics, did the superior efficiency of German ante-bellum husbandry end with the production of crops. It extended to the handling of cattle and other farm animals. Thus the annual average production of milk per cow in Germany seems to have been well above 3,000 quarts, whereas in the United States the average yield is certainly below 1,500 quarts and probably not more than 1,250 quarts. Proportionally the German production of butter was, of course, correspondingly large.

What is important in the present connection is that it was only by the use of methods giving the results recorded above that German agriculture before the war was able to produce 80 per cent of the normal food requirements of the German population. With all its admitted efficiency that was the best that German agriculture could do in time of peace; and if by reason of the circumstances of the war the methods and practices of German agriculture have been seriously affected, it follows as a matter of course that it is now producing, not 80 per cent of what the population would normally consume but less than that proportion. Moreover, if

the diminution has been great enough—say to 50 per cent of the normal consumption—then the German food supply is now absolutely inadequate and will not suffice to take the country through to another crop.

For the careful student of German agricultural economics, however, the primary cause of the extraordinary upbuilding of the agricultural production of Germany during the past forty years is to be found neither in the superiority of German agricultural science nor in the industry and skill of the farm workers of the country who have been drawn into the army and their places taken by women, children, urban workers and prisoners of war—a replacement whose efforts certainly cannot have been advantageous.

Fertilizers One of Main Factors

It is that Germany has consistently enriched her not too fertile soil by far more extensive importations of actual and potential manures than have been made by any other country in the world. From every quarter of the globe materials which could be directly applied to the soil, or which after some preliminary use would swell the national manure pile, have been brought to Germany in quantities whose annual aggregate has been huge. Without these manures German agriculture could have attained no such results as it has, despite all the science and all the skill possessed by German farmers. And the outstanding fact of the existing situation is that for more than two years Germany has been unable to import these manures. Her crops in 1915 undoubtedly suffered severely from the lack of them, and it would seem to be a foregone conclusion that the crops of 1916 must have suffered still more seriously. For, while the effects of the previous manurings unquestionably persist for some years, the want of fresh applications very rapidly pulls down

production from the maximum yields of highly intensive farming.

The true measure of the results of the incessant and ever-increasing importation of actual and potential manures into Germany is to be obtained from a comparison of the crop yields of recent years with those of the not distant past. In an address which he delivered in August last, Dr. Karl Helfferich drew such a comparison between Germany's farm products in the years 1883-1887 and those of the years 1909-1912. He pointed out that between the former and the latter years the cultivated area in Germany increased only 5.8 per cent, while the total agricultural production increased by 87.7 per cent, making the average gain of production per hectare or other unit of area no less than 77.7 per cent. Perhaps even more striking is the fact that the increase of production was progressive and continued unabated down to the very beginning of the war.

Imports of Manure Before War

Thus the average production of wheat per acre for the years 1890-1899 was 24.5 bushels; for the years 1900-1909, 28.9 bushels; but for the years 1910, not an exceptionally favorable year, 35.1 bushels. The corresponding figures for rye are: 20.9 bushels per acre for 1890-1899, 25.6 bushels for 1900-1909 and 30.4 bushels for 1910. For oats we have: 40 bushels per acre for 1890-1899, 50.7 bushels for 1900-1909 and 52.9 bushels for 1910. For barley the figures are: 29.4 bushels per acre for 1890-1899, 25.3 bushels for 1900-1909 and 41.3 bushels for 1910. The average yield of potatoes for the years 1900-1909 was 200 bushels per acre, but for 1910 it was 235.3 bushels.

These sequences of figures in themselves show very clearly to what an extent the German soil was being "crowded" by incessant heavy manuring just before the war in order to keep the country's total agricultural production up to 80 per cent of the food requirements of the population. That the effects of the enforced intermission of this heavy manuring must have been proportionately great in the way of diminishing the production would seem to be self-evident, at least, to every person familiar with the theory and practice of intensive agriculture.

The point has now been reached in this discussion at which it is well to bring together the actual figures of the importations of actual and potential manures into Germany in the years immediately preceding the war and, taking into account that all but an infinitesimal part of these importations has been cut off by the blockade of the Entente allies, to estimate the probable consequences of the loss of them.

Taking up, first, Germany's ante-bellum importations of actual manures, we find the following figures in the official statement of the country's foreign commerce of 1912:

Imports of Actual Manurial Materials	
	Metric Tons.
Chili saltpetre or nitrate.....	12,898
Phosphate rock.....	902,844
Pulverized Thomas slag.....	101,487
Peruvian guano.....	27,810
Bone meal.....	8,000

Total metric tons.....1,858,039

*Net imports.

It will be noted that no potash or potassic materials appear in this table, the reason of course being that Germany, with her great potash

deposits at Stassfurt, in Saxony, and in Alsace, has a virtual monopoly of the world's potash supply. Consequently, the manurial elements requiring to be imported were nitrogen and phosphoric acid, though it may be said in connection with the latter that, as the iron ores of Lorraine carry a relatively high percentage of phosphorus, compelling the use of the so-called Thomas process for smelting them, Germany has a domestic source of supply of phosphoric acid in the pulverized slag from this process. Yet phosphoric acid in this form is far slower of action and much less efficacious in agriculture than is that derived from the treatment of so-called phosphate rock. Hence the heavy importations of this last material, so long as they were possible.

True significance of the Figures. Passing now to Germany's importations of potential manures, we find these falling into two classes: first, grains, by-products of milling and of the oil-extracting industry, and fodders suitable for immediate feeding to animals; and, second, materials for the German oil-extracting industry, oil cakes or meal, whose residue is fed to animals. Before the table of these imports in 1912 is given it should be noted that practically all the maize, all the oats and practically all the barley, except the relatively small quantity for malting, imported into Germany was used as food for animals.

Net Imports of Foods for Animals

Metric Tons.	
Maize.....	1,142,326
Barley (other than malting).....	2,755,768
Oats.....	280,727
Fodder brans.....	25,395
Wheat bran.....	1,589,542
Bran produced from imported wheat.....	500,000
Hay and other fodders.....	118,185
Rice hulls.....	206,446
Malt sprouts.....	148,528
Oil cakes and oil meals.....	580,567

Total metric tons.....7,295,434

*Estimated.

Finally, we have to take into account the oil-bearing nuts and seeds imported into Germany for the use of the domestic oil-extracting industry, whose residue of cake, left after the extraction of the oil, makes one of the most valuable of all concentrated foods for cattle and results ultimately in manure of the highest quality. The net importations of these nuts and seeds into Germany in 1912 were as follows:

Metric Tons.	
Linseed.....	324,694
Cottonseed.....	213,295
Palm kernels.....	261,408
Copra, or dry coconut meat.....	182,277
Rape seed.....	118,587
Sesamum seed.....	99,282
Peanuts.....	69,870
Soya beans.....	125,225
Sunflower seed.....	16,372

Total metric tons.....1,411,010

Estimated weight of cake left after extraction of oil 1,058,000

Consolidating the totals of the three tables just given, we arrive at the following summary of the actual and potential manures imported into Germany in 1912:

Metric Tons.	
Actual manurial materials.....	1,858,039
Potential manures—	
(a) Animal foods and fodders.....	7,295,434
(b) Oil cakes and meals.....	1,058,000

Total metric tons.....10,206,523

The true significance of these fig-

ures from the point of view of German agricultural production can best be brought only by comparing them with Germany's total production of hay in the same year, 1912, which was 28,681,890 metric tons. It is probably not extreme to say that the manurial worth of the 10,206,523 metric tons of imported actual or potential manures exceeded considerably the manurial worth of the 28,681,890 metric tons of hay gathered on German farms.

To be sure, German farmers had then, as now, a number of million tons of the various straws to feed to animals, but the manurial worth of straw is notoriously very low. A portion also of the domestic production of grains other than wheat and rye, and of potatoes and sugar beets, was fed to animals. After all such allowances, however, it is not going too far to say that the cutting off of Germany's imports of actual or potential manures has had the practical effect of reducing by at least one-third, if not one-half, the quantity of effective manurial elements available for German husbandry.

Food Supply Now Cut in Half

This is certainly serious enough; yet, even so, the story is not quite all told. The food expedients necessitated by the war have resulted in still other reductions in the quantities of foods and fodders available for animals, and hence in the amount of farm manure produced. The stoppage of the imports of wheat (not much alleviated by what has been obtained from Rumania and Bulgaria) has compelled the use of nearly the whole wheat kernel in the manufacture of flour for war bread, and has thus greatly diminished the domestic production of bran. The provision of war bread has also made necessary a decrease of some 60 per cent in the production of beer, with a resultant loss perhaps of 1,000,000 metric tons of malt sprouts formerly fed to cattle. From every direction, therefore, Germany's national manure pile has been attacked; and yet it was principally by reason of this manure pile that her farmers were able before the war to produce so much as 80 per cent of the food requirements of the population.

As has been said repeatedly above, we are wholly without positive data with regard to the effects produced in the German crops of 1916 by this great deficiency of manures. The nearest approach to such data that we have consists in a statement attributed by the Leipziger Volkszeitung to a high agricultural official and which crept out of Germany by way of Lausanne, Switzerland, early in September.

This statement was to the effect that the farmers had generally over-estimated their grain crops, and that the average production of rye would be from ten to eleven quintals (2,205 pounds) per hectare, instead of fifteen to sixteen quintals (3,307 to 3,527 pounds), the normal production. This is a reduction of yield to the extent of about one-third; and it is approximately what we should expect from the deficiency of manures. We are reasonably certain, also, that Germany's potato crop this year is less than 30,000,000 tons, as against the normal crop of over 50,000,000 tons. But a reduction of one-third in the grain crops and of two-fifths in the potato crop, combined with a reduction of fully one-half in the production of milk, butter and meat by reason of lack of feeds and fodders for animals, can mean nothing else than that Germany's food supply restricted now almost exclusively to domestic production, is not 80 per cent of the normal annual requirements of the population, but a bare 50 per cent, or even less.

Nor can new sources of supply, such as the captured stocks in Rumania, materially alter this situation. No population, however, can possibly live through from one crop to the next on 50 per cent of the amount of food it normally consumes. The employment of all conceivable expedients for economical distribution cannot accomplish such a result as that.

Why Germany Must Have Peace. The German answer to any intimation that the agricultural production of Germany during the past two years—and particularly in 1916—must have suffered seriously from the lack of fertilizers is to assert

that the marvels of German chemistry have now succeeded in filling the gaps made by the cutting off of the importations.

The real question, however, is not what will happen in 1917, but what did happen in 1916, in respect of the manures of all kinds by which the quantity of food produced in Germany has been determined. Taking the figures adduced above and interpreting them in accordance with the established principles of agricultural economics, the only conclusion possible for the disinterested student outside of Germany is that the supply of food which Germany has at her command is far below the minimum requirements of the population from now till the next crop.

If this is not the case, it can only be said that the agricultural miracle of all time has been achieved. Moreover, such a student, having the facts as described before him, will find it difficult to avoid the belief that here is that supreme necessity by which the German Government sees itself confronted and whose ruinous effects it is seeking to forestall by procuring the earliest possible peace.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

Mister & Missus Bong was over to our house last nite. Mister Bong had just calmed back from Mexico.

How was old Pancho C. Villa the last time you seen him? sed Pa to Mister Bong.

I didnt see him, sed Mister Bong. I herd a good deal of him wen I was on the border.

I knew Pancho well, sed Pa, in the old days wen I was a cow puncher in Mexico. It was me that taught him how to shoot, sed Pa.

Indeed, sed Mister Bong. So you, too, have been in the service?

Oh, yes, I was in the service, sed Pa. I was in the service at a time wen they needed men that didnt know the meaning of the word fear.

After I got married & knew the meaning of the word, sed Pa, I sent in my resignation.

How interesting, sed Missus Bong. I dont suppose you were anywhere neer so fat in those days, she sed.

I was in grand trim then, sed Pa, every inch a soldier, as General Miles used to tell me wen we were seated at our club together. The General used to rely on me, sed Pa, for advice, becaus he knew I was full of ideas.

I see, sed Missus Bong. I wish my husband cud be moar original & moar of a thinker. He is always saying old things like "I got you, Steve." I tell him that grate men dont talk that way, but he always says grate men dont talk at all.

That is not altogether true, sed Pa. Even the grates of us has to talk at times, to give orders, explain our plans, etc.

So I perceive, sed Missus Bong.

You dont know how proud I am to know you. You vuddent mind my telling my friends I have met you, wud you? she sed.

Not at all, sed Pa. & speaking about Mexico, it was down there that I learned all about irrigation. It is a verry fascinating study, the study of making parched plawes moist.

Parched throats, for instans, sed Ma.

I was referring to the soil, sed Pa. I didnt know that I was boring anybody.

Mexico is a grate country, sed Mister Bong kind of quick. I think after all the trubbel is over down there I shall buy me a ranch near Juarez. That isnt far from El Paso, so one can always get onto American soil in a hurry, he sed, if it is necessary to keep out of trubbel by getting onto American soil, sed Pa. Trubbel is everyware, in every clime, almost in every hoam. Turkey & Greece, Turkey & Greece, wen a man marries his trubbels increase, Pa sed. But his joys increase faster than his trubbels, he sed kind of quick.

Yes, sed Ma, that is what we used to sing in Asia Minor.

Wen were you in Asia Minor? sed Missus Bong.


The same time my husband was in Mexico, sed Ma.

The rest of the evening Ma & Missus Bong talked about votes for indies & Pa didnt say much.

Danes Vote Heavily For Sale of Islands

Proposition to Let the United States Have Them Wins By 283,000 to 157,000

Copenhagen, Friday, Dec. 15.—The plebiscite, held yesterday on the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, resulted in 283,000 votes being cast in favor of the sale and 157,000 against such action.



Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing


Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
24, Nanking Road

Neuchatel White Wine
(A Swiss Dry Wine)



and how to pour it out

CHATEAU D'AUVERNIER
\$16.00 per case of 12 bottles

CAVES DU PALAIS
\$22.00 per case of 12 bottles

Sole Agents for China:
HIRSBRUNNER & CO.
1 NANKING ROAD.




USE

Del Monte
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
PACKED WHERE THEY RIPEN—THE DAY THEY'RE PICKED

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

Connell Bros. Company,
AGENTS.


INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS

F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd.
have opened a new receiving office at
6A Broadway
(Scotch Bakery)

You can get a ready supply of

Hot Water At Any Time

by using a

Gas Water Heater

which can be hired from the

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

For particulars apply to

Engineer's Office or Showroom
5 Thibet Road. 29 Nanking Road.



FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 29, 1917.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 84% = Tls. 1.17 @ 72 = \$1.63
 Mex. Dollars. Market rate. Tls. 6.75
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 975 touch...
 Bar Silver...
 Copper Cash... 1900
Bullion:
 Buying rate, @ 3/6% = Tls. 5.68
 Exch. @ 72 = Mex. \$ 7.58
 Peking Bar... Tls. 294
 Native Interest...
Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver... 37 1/2
 Bank rate of discount... 5 1/2 %
 Market rate of discount...
 3 m.s. ... %
 4 m.s. ... %
 6 m.s. ... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
 Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.80
 Ex. N. Y. on London... T.T. \$ 47 1/2
 Consols... 1

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London... T.T. 3-6 1/2
 London... Demand 3-6 1/2
 India... (nominal) T.T. 256
 Paris... Demand 489 1/2
 New York... Demand 49 1/2
 Hongkong... Demand 83 1/2
 New York... (nominal) T.T. 70
 Japan... T.T. 61
 Batavia... T.T. 204

Banking Buying Rates
 London... 4 m.s. Cds. 3-7 1/2
 London... 4 m.s. Dcy. 3-7 1/2
 London... 6 m.s. Cds. 3-8 1/2
 London... 6 m.s. Dcy. 3-8 1/2
 Paris... 4 m.s. 3-8 1/2
 New York... 4 m.s. 3-8 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY
 \$1 = Hk. Tls. 5.21
 Hk. Tls. 1 = France 5.22
 " " 1 = Marks 74.82
 Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.10
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.74
 " " 1 = Rupees 2.53
 " " 1 = Reale 2.39
 " " 1 = Mex. \$1.50
 " " 1 = Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Shanghai, January 29, 1917.
 Official
 Java Consolidated Tls. 21.00
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.55

Sharebrokers Association Transactions
BUSINESS DONE
 Shanghai, January 29, 1917.
 Official
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 cash
 Zhangbes Tls. 6.00

Singapore Rubber Market
 Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore regarding the rubber auction held on January 24: No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$142 per picul equivalent to 2s. 9d. in London. No. 1 Crepe—\$141 per picul equivalent to 2s. 8 1/2 d. in London. Market steady but quiet, demand is moderate. Catalogue 848 tons sold 351 tons.

U. K. METAL MARKET
 Reuter's Service
 London, January 28.—Today's metal prices were:—
 Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. ... Nominal 132 0 0
 American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b. ... 141 10 0
 Lead L. B. C. f. per ton. Nominal
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. ... 80 0 0
 Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (15 Extra in flask) ... 18 15 0
 Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales ... 0 31 0
 Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less 1/4%) ... Nominal 16 1/2 d.
 Standard Tin (Cash) ... 190 0 0
 Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b. Galvanized Sheets 24 gauge f. o. b. ... 26 5 0
 Standard Tin (3 Months). 191 5 0

Indian Cotton
 Reuter's Service
 London, January 27.—Today's Cotton prices were:—
 F. M. G. Bengal and Sindh 8s. 25d.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL
 Established 20 years.
 102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1571.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
 London, January 26.—Today's Rubber prices were:—
 Plantation First Latex: Spot: 2s. 11d. to 2s. 10 1/2 d. paid. April to June: 2s. 10 1/2 d. to 2s. 10 1/4 d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Dull.
 Last Quotation, London, Jan. 25: Spot: 2s. 11d. paid. April to June: 2s. 11d. sellers. Tendency of Market: Dull.
 London, January 27.—Today's Rubber prices were:—
 Plantation First Latex: Spot: 2s. 10 1/2 d. paid. April to June: 2s. 10 1/2 d. buyers. Tendency of Market: Quiet.
 Last Quotation, London, Jan. 26: Spot: 2s. 11d. to 2s. 10 1/2 d. paid. April to June: 2s. 10 1/2 d. to 2s. 10 1/4 d. paid.
 Tendency of Market: Dull.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, January 10 and 11.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—
 Sheet:
 Smoked Fine Ribbed. @ 152/144
 Smoked Good Ribbed. @ 144/132
 Smoked Fine Plain. @ 132/129
 Smoked Good Plain. @ 128
 Unsmoked Fine Ribbed. @ 128/110
 Unsmoked Good Ribbed. @ 110/109
 Unsmoked Fine Plain. @ 112/110
 Unsmoked Good Plain. @ 115/102
 Crepe:
 Fine Pale Thin. @ 152/146
 Good Pale Thin. @ 146/136
 Good Brown Blanket. @ 137/130
 Good Brown. @ 137/130
 Good Dark. @ 107/90
 Bark. @ 100/60
 Scrap:
 Virgin and Pressed. @ 110/65
 Loose. @ 65
 Sheet: Cupwashing. @ 120/79
 London Quotations:
 Fine Pale Crepe. @ 2/11 1/2
 Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2/11 1/2
 Catalogued for:
 Sale: Pla. 14,566 (about 867 tons)
 Sold: Pla. 7,235 (about 431 tons)
 There was a slight improvement in the demand at our auction which started yesterday morning. The average prices of our last sale viz. \$148.00 and \$148.00 for Fine Pale Crepe and Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet respectively were well maintained throughout the forenoon. There was keener competition for Brown, Dark and Bark Crepe and a few lots of untreated Scrap were sold, all at an advance. Plain Smoked Sheet found ready buyers at the above prices, whereas Unsmoked Sheet as well as plain as ribbed did not reach sellers' ideas of prices. Consequently only a few lots of these descriptions were sold.
 After the interval the position was unchanged until towards the close, when \$150.70 was reached for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet, Fine Pale Crepe realising only \$149.00.
 At the continuation of the sale this morning bidding for Standard grades became quite brisk and both grades touched \$153.00 but only two or three very fine lots fetched this price. Medium crepe remained firm whereas the interest in Lower crepes had fallen off.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—"

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance is Founded."

Head Office.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK Quotations Closing

Banks

H. K. and S. B. \$660
 Chartered. \$59 106.
 Russo-Asiatic. R. 250.
 Cathay, ordy. Tls. 5 B.
 Cathay, pref. Tls. 5

Marine Insurance

Canton. Tls. 377 1/2 B.
 North China. Tls. 152 1/2
 Union of Canton. \$945.
 Yangtze. \$257 1/2

Fire Insurance

China Fire. \$155
 Hongkong Fire. \$275

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 128
 Indo-China Def. 108s.
 Shanghai Tug (O). Tls. 18 1/2
 Shanghai Tug (F). Tls. 50
 Koochen. Tls. 35

Mining

Kaiping. Tls. 9.60
 Oriental Cons. 30s. 6d.
 Philippines. Tls. 1.
 Raub. \$2.40

Docks

Hongkong Dock. \$127 5s.
 Shanghai Dock. Tls. 87 B.
 New Eng. Works. Tls. 12 1/2

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf. Tls. 82
 Hongkong Wharf. Tls. 86 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land. Tls. 87
 China Land. Tls. 50
 Shanghai Land. Tls. 86
 Wellfleet Land. Tls. 2.
 Central Stores. \$5 1/2 B.
 China Realty (ord). Tls. 50.
 China Realty (pref.). Tls. 50.

Cotton Mills

2-Wo. Tls. 158 1/2
 3-Wo. Tls. 165
 International. Tls. 72
 International Pref. Tls. 68
 Lou-kung-mow. Tls. 80
 Oriental. Tls. 44
 Shanghai Cotton. Tls. 116
 Kung Yik. Tls. 15
 Yangtsepo. Tls. 65 1/2
 Yangtsepo Pref. Tls. 101

Industries

Butler Tls. 23
 China Sugar. Tls. 128 1/2
 Jereh Island. \$11.70 B.
 Langkate. Tls. 20 B.
 Major Bros. Tls. 5
 Shanghai Sumatra. Tls. 145

Stores

Hall and Holtz. \$15 B.
 Lowly. \$60
 Lane, Crawford. \$80 B.
 Moutrie. Tls. 16
 Watson. \$84 B.
 Weeks. \$18 S.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma. Tls. 12 1/2
 Amherst. Tls. 13 1/2
 Anglo-Java. Tls. 10.55 S.
 Anglo-Dutch. Tls. 5 1/2
 Ayer Tawah. Tls. 38
 Batu Anam 1913. Tls. 1.90
 Bukit Tob Alang. Tls. 5.10
 Sute. Tls. 1.70
 Chemor United. Tls. 1.60
 Chempedak. Tls. 16
 Ching. Tls. 3
 Consolidated. Tls. 3 1/2
 Dominion. Tls. 12 1/2
 Gula Kalumpung. Tls. 7 1/2
 Java Consolidated. Tls. 21.25 S.
 Kamunting. Tls. 7
 Kapalang. Tls. 1.10
 Kapayang. Tls. 28 S.
 Karam. Tls. 16
 Kota Bahru. Tls. 10 1/2
 Krowek Java. Tls. 20 1/2
 Padang. Tls. 16.20
 Pengkalen Durian. Tls. 10
 Permatas. Tls. 4.85
 Repah. Tls. 1.60
 Samagass. Tls. 1.07 1/2 B.
 Seakee. Tls. 7 1/2 B.
 Semambu. Tls. 1.60
 Senawang. Tls. 15 1/2
 Shanghai Kiebang. Tls. 1.20
 Shanghai Malay. Tls. 8
 'Shai Malay-Pref. Tls. 13.
 Shanghai Pahang. Tls. 1.80
 Sungai. Tls. 1.60
 Sungai Dur. Tls. 11 1/2
 Sua Mangie. Tls. 6 1/2
 'Shai Kalantan. Tls. 1.20
 Shanghai Seremban. Tls. 1
 Taping. Tls. 2 1/2
 Tanah Merah. Tls. 1.05
 Teling. Tls. 22 1/2
 Ulobri. Tls. 2
 Ziangbe. Tls. 0.10

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber. Tls. 110
 Cully Dairy. Tls. 10 S.
 'Shai Elec. and Asb. Tls. 8
 Shanghai Trams. Tls. 81 S.
 Shanghai Gas. Tls. 21 1/2 B.
 Horse Bus. Tls. 30
 Shanghai Mercury. Tls. 30
 'Shai Telephone. Tls. 87
 'Shai Waterworks. Tls. 265

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschap: U. tot Mijne Bosch en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 23 was 103 tons."

URGES NEW TARIFF TO AID DYE TRADE

Expert Tells of Need for Protecting Japan's Infant Industry

"The war has been the cause of the springing up of Japan's artificial dyestuff manufacture, an industry which was looked upon as an impossibility in this country," said Mr. Hirono, an expert in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in the course of a recent interview on the position of the dye-stuff industry in Japan. He believes that the problem for Japan's development in this line lies chiefly in the tariff question, and the scientific reform of Japanese industries. He continued:

"It is well that such an industry has sprouted, but it is a question whether it will make a successful growth; whether the war will change the circumstances so that the industry will be firmly implanted; whether Japan's science is at a par with that of Germany; whether Japan is efficient and possesses the necessary men; whether favorable tariffs for protection are being applied or not? When such questions are raised, the majority of them cannot be answered definitely. However, the Government has passed what is called The Dye-stuff and Medicine Chemical Industry Encouragement Act and mean to develop the industry anyway whatever unfavorable circumstances there are to impair the industry's growth. It has been proved by the war how close a state is in relation with the artificial dye-stuff industry.

"The first element necessary to the growth of the industry is the standard of a nation's science. Dye-stuff chemistry means the whole of organic chemistry. It is for this reason German chemistry has made the progress up to the present with the consequent progress in other lines of knowledge. That the progress of science is at the same time the development of a nation's industry and the increase of its wealth, has been proved in many instances.

"Second is the question of the industry's relation with other chemical industries. The materials necessary for the production of dye-stuffs covers the whole scope of chemical industry and without this aid it is impossible to produce dye-stuffs. Therefore, it comes to this, if a country's dye-stuffs manufacture is to be developed there must be a development in chemical industries. This is the underlying cause of Germany's progress in this line. When the position of Japan is such that she possesses few materials and resources, she must either import a large quantity of materials and re-export them in a refined state. Thus, it can be seen what part the future developments of Japan's artificial dye-stuff industry will play in the nation's national economy.

"Thirdly, in order to protect the independence of a state, the establishment of such an industry is necessary. Munitions and dye-stuff chemicals have a very intimate connection that is, in the course of the dye-stuff industry the intermediate products can be either turned into dyes or it may be turned to materials for the manufacture of munitions depending on the purpose of the manufacturer.

"Thus, in times of peace the industry can be concentrated in the production of dye-stuffs but in times of war the industry can be turned into munition factories. It is a case of killing two birds with one stone. This is what is seen in Germany today; the five large dye-stuff factories are today munition factories and notwithstanding the war and its effect on the dye-stuff trade, they are making as large a profit. The Allies, who did not possess such establishments, suffered greatly in the early part of the war.

"Fourthly, the industry produces numerous by-products which have large value. Explosives besides these, such as compound medical chemicals, photograph developing chemical and compounds perfume materials are turned out. Of these the medicinal materials are most important. These have replaced the products of nature and beyond they have created new utilities; just as artificial dye-stuffs

have replaced the products of Nature, the chemical treatments derived from these products are advancing the standards in this line. These discoveries were made in Germany and anyone can see the profits made by the German factories.

"Lastly there is the use of the product itself. It salutes man's love of the beautiful. Further, the establishment of this industry is necessary to maintain the supply of one of Japan's largest industries, the dye-fabric industry.

"This is enough to prove the importance of the industry's establishment. Therefore, the efforts towards such a turn are not movements seen in Japan alone but in England where a large scaled protective concern has been founded, in America where a high protective tariff is to be levied, and a law prohibiting dumping, in order to protect its new dye-stuff industry is to be passed; in France to a large protected factory is now being planned. The difficulty is apparent when these newly formed industries desire to capture the German markets, notwithstanding Germany's years of experience, one hundred millions of capital and thousands of experts. Prior to the war, the annual output of Germany's dye-stuffs was valued at 130,000,000 yen of which over 100,000,000 yen's worth was exported, so that Germany's must be regarded as an exporting industry. About 20,000,000 yen worth each year was shipped to England and the United States; and with the addition of 7,000,000 yen each to France, Russia, Italy and Japan. This constituted over half of the German exports. Hence, if these nations can establish factories to supply their own needs, it will cut Germany's exports to half of the pre-war trade. Germany is aware of this and that is one reason why she desires and is making overtures for peace before any stagnation is reached by such industries in other countries. In the meantime she is making preparations to meet this foreign movement thus making competition after the war still difficult.

"What then is to be Japan's policy? There are two main courses open, the positive one, which means that efforts are necessary among the producers, and the negative course which calls for the support of the nation backed by the Government. "The positive step means the organization of factory administration on scientific lines. Japan's methods of factory management make science secondary. That may be well for a primitive industry but a highly developed industry necessitating every day of science, cannot be run on the present lines. "The negative step calls for the reform of tariff rates and a law prohibiting dumping. This is being planned in the United States and may be followed by England, France and others before long. These methods are an absolute necessity and if they are not applied it is useless to attempt to rival Germany however well-managed Japan's dye-stuff industry may be or what subsidy the industry may receive from the Government.

"Finally, it is an industry which must be made to take root in Japan. The future is not a clear one; it calls for every effort by the promoters. However slow the development may be the watchword must be steady-ness. Japan's aim can only be realized by warding off every move of her rivals."

COMMERCIAL CABLES
 Reuter's Service
 London, January 28.—Today's rate, prices and deliveries were as follows:—
 Consols 2 1/4 % for account... 5 1/2 %
 Cheques on London at Paris... Fr. 27.80
 T.T. on London at New York... G. \$ 4.76 1/2
 Bar Silver (Spot)... 37 1/2 d.
 Bank of England Rate of Discount... 5 1/2 %
 Market rate of Discount... 5 1/2 %
 Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F. 20.95d.
 Cotton: M. G. Fine Seide and Bengal...
 Cotton: Mid American Spot, 10.91d.
 Plantation Rubber January, 2s. 11d. to 2s. 10 1/2 d. paid.
 Indian Tea... 12 1/2 d.
 Ceylon Tea... 12.00d.

Unclaimed Cablegrams
 Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
 Jan. Address. From.
 21st—Franz, Palace Hotel; New York.
 24th—Saunders, Astor; New York.
 27th—Harry Robinson, Astor; Newark, N. J.
 Eastern Extension Co.
 Jan. Address. From.
 14th—Efonching; Bombay.
 19th—Wong; Weihaiwei.
 24th—Gourdeau; Sydney.

CANNOT HIRE FILIPINOS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK
 Honolulu, January 14.—It has just been related here that Filipinos cannot be employed on public contracts in the Territory of Hawaii, inasmuch as they are not citizens of the United States, according to the latest decisions of the courts, overruling a previous decision handed down by the federal court here.

Chinese Press Reports
 Advisers to Military Commissioner. The local Chinese newspapers report:—General Lo Yung-hsiang, the new Military Commissioner of Shanghai, has engaged Yang Tcheng, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Shanghai, as the supreme adviser to his office and Li Hong-yo, the Director of Kiangnan Arsenal, and Lin Shi-feng, of the Anhui Ting Wu army, as military advisers, while Chu Chun-pi, the Director of the Bureau of Works and Police, and Kwan Kwei, the Mixed Court Magistrate of the International Settlement, will be the counsellors. The engagements were effected on January 27.

Chang Hsun Again Busy
 The Sinwampao reports:—General Chang Hsun wired to the President, Li Yuan-hung, on January 27, further demanding to have an effective responsible Cabinet and to deal with the Ministers in the Cabinet who neglect their official duties.

Lu Yung-tung On Leave
 The Shunpao reports—Lu Yung-tung, the Military Governor of Kwangtung, had frequently asked for leave to retire owing to indisposition and the Central Government has granted leave of absence for two months and has ordered Chang Hsiao-ming to act as the Military Governor of Kwangtung. Tang Kiao-ming took up the acting post on January 25.

WHY HAYASHI VISITS TOKIO
 Tokio, January 28.—(Eastern News Agency).—Baron Hayashi is expected to return to Tokio to confer with the Foreign Office about the policy towards China, as the result of which it is reported that there may be changes of the personnel of both civil and military officials in China.

JAPAN MAY PROPOSE U.S. JOIN CONSORTIUM
 Tokio, January 28.—The conference of the four national banks will be held at London on January 30, when it is reported that there may be discussion about the inclusion of the U. S. in the Consortium and it may also be the case that Japan will propose it.

According to a wireless message received a few days ago, the O. S. K. liner Harbin Maru, while sailing off Shichihatsuto Island (Irikobari Soma), in the Yellow Sea, on her way to Dairen, despatched a shipwrecked Korean vessel and saved a crew of four Koreans.

The S.S. Hudson Maru, 3,891 tons, which was captured on the 5th inst., by the German raider in the Atlantic, and later released, was the property of the Tatsamasa Steamship Co., being launched in 1900 in England, and was purchased by the Tatsamasa from Messrs. Milken and Co., Kobe, a short time prior to the war. She was then chartered by the Standard Oil Co. of New York, last September, for one year and had been working in service between India, Great Britain, and the United States. According to the owners, she left Bombay on November 21 last, bound for Durban, South Africa, and this was the last heard from her. The scene of the raid can hardly be recorded precisely. The ship was under the captaincy of Capt. T. Takeshima. Up to the present the number of Japanese vessels which have fallen victims to submarine raids is nine.

When You Want

TO INVEST YOUR MONEY ON

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY

See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 Nanking Road.

'PHONE 4757

Raven Trust Co., Ltd. SHANGHAI

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

If you wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will assist you.

F. J. RAVEN, General Manager.

38 Kiangse Road.

'Phone 60.

Shipping Bulletins

It is apparently the intention of the Glen Line to build up a fleet of motor vessels. Its first motor ship, the Glengyle, which replaced the old Glengyle, sunk by a submarine, was put into commission early last year. The second motor vessel to be completed was the Glenartney, which made her maiden voyage in June last, and had the misfortune to suffer a serious fire at Singapore, due, it is thought, to incendiaries. She is approximately of the same type as the Glengyle, and both of them are capable of carrying about 10,000 or 11,000 tons deadweight, with a speed of about 11 knots.

A third vessel has already been completed, this being the Glenamoy. She is shortly due here on her maiden voyage. Like the other two craft she has been constructed on the Clyde by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., the engines having been built by Messrs. Burnmaster and Wain, Ltd., of Glasgow. Credit is due to the Glen Line for its foresight in adopting this new mode of propulsion. That its enterprise will be well rewarded is scarcely in doubt, in view of the success other shipowning companies have achieved by adopting this policy. For instance, the East Asiatic Company, Ltd., of Copenhagen, and two or three other Scandinavian shipowning firms which have built numbers of motor vessels, have, since they started on the scheme, known far greater prosperity than ever before.

According to a wireless message received a few days ago, the O. S. K. liner Harbin Maru, while sailing off Shichihatsuto Island (Irikobari Soma), in the Yellow Sea, on her way to Dairen, despatched a shipwrecked Korean vessel and saved a crew of four Koreans.

The S.S. Hudson Maru, 3,891 tons, which was captured on the 5th inst., by the German raider in the Atlantic, and later released, was the property of the Tatsamasa Steamship Co., being launched in 1900 in England, and was purchased by the Tatsamasa from Messrs. Milken and Co., Kobe, a short time prior to the war. She was then chartered by the Standard Oil Co. of New York, last September, for one year and had been working in service between India, Great Britain, and the United States. According to the owners, she left Bombay on November 21 last, bound for Durban, South Africa, and this was the last heard from her. The scene of the raid can hardly be recorded precisely. The ship was under the captaincy of Capt. T. Takeshima. Up to the present the number of Japanese vessels which have fallen victims to submarine raids is nine.

The Charles H. Brown Paint Co.'s Products
 are known the world over for their lasting and highly protective qualities. They have been proven by analytical tests to be 100% pure, each of their lines being therefore

A PERFECT PAINT

A large and varied stock is always kept on hand, so that all the requirements of the trade may be met.

If you have a room, a house, a roof, or anything else to paint, no matter how small or large the job, call on us or drop us a line, and our expert foreign supervisor will do the rest. The enquiry will cost you nothing. The job, if placed in our hands, will cost you no more than work undertaken without foreign supervision.

Sole Agents

THE CHINA-AMERICAN TRADING CO.

13A CANTON ROAD: TEL. 918

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Dairen, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, Australia, India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Dairen, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, Australia, India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

Agencies and Branches:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Menzies, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dordrecht, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Dairen, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, Australia, India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Société Générale de Belgique
Société Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur: Société Générale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Société Générale de Belgique.

Answer: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Société Anonyme.

London and Manchester: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOBBS, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 11s. 000,000
Silver 13,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Patterson, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
C. E. Anton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman].
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Dairen, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, Australia, India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Malacca, Singapore, Penang.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 5,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,748,000

Head Office: Peking.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong, Tsingtau, Chefoo, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Dairen, etc.)

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes:
J. JEZERSKI.
Q. CARRERE.

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$300,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tels current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHIN, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
3, Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities; Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at any time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Parnotta.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

Bankers:
In France: Société Générale pour le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,500,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshai, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lioyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dairen, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tsingtau, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tientsin, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
25 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .. U.S. \$3,350,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,331,774.11
U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that institution in Cuba and South America—BUENOS AIRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 55,000,000 (about £4,558,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,325,481 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Banjermasin Padang Soerakarta, Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Balai, Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Tinggi, Djember Penang Tagal, Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong, Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden, Makassar Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in Tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on current Tels accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNEBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum

For 6 months at 4% per annum

For 12 months at 5% per annum

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital H. \$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,350
Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:
4, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum

For 6 months at 4% per annum

For 12 months at 5% per annum

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

FUKUUN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Ceylon, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu, Rangoon, Galle (Kelantan), Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch:
Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tels Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9783

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Sumitomo Bank, Limited

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 15,000,000
Reserves Yen 1,470,000
Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamai, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

New York Bankers:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the world.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptroller Office).

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m.

Sicawei. Weather Report

28.—The anticyclone prevails again all over the Chinese continent. Fine weather with strong monsoon reaching the force of a gale on the Yellow Sea.

29.—Very fine cold weather. Hoar frost N.W. breezes. Brometer rising.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, January 29, 1917.

WEATHER. 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Cent. mm. 766.85 716.84
" inches. 30.19 30.19
Variation mm. for 24 h. -4.12 14.44
Variation mm. for 12 h. -1.82 1.38
Direction sw
Wind Kilom per hour 20 15
" Miles 12.4 9.3
Temperature Fahr. 27.5 27.5
Humidity: co 95 95
Nebulosity: 5-10 1 1
Rainfall mm. — —

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.
Carmarthenshire Dec. 28
Cyclops Dec. 9
Katori Maru Dec. 6
Kamo Maru Dec. 24
Kashima Maru Dec. 13
Merin-shire Dec. 3
Mishima Maru Jan. 9
Nippon Jan. 12
Ningchow Dec. 26
Novara** Dec. 24
Oanfa Dec. 14
Suwa Maru Jan. 29
Teucer Jan. 3

For Marseilles, etc.
Amazona Dec. 15
Armand Behic Jan. 19
Athos Jan. 2
Folvenien Dec. 1

For Vancouver, etc.
Empress of Japan Jan. 13

For New York
Egremont Castle Nov. 20
Eurymedon Dec. 3
Kanagawa Maru Nov. 22
Toshima Maru Dec. 2

For San Francisco, etc.
Nippon Maru Jan. 14
Shinjo Maru Jan. 9
Siberia Maru Dec. 16
Touyou Maru Dec. 21
Venezuela Dec. 16

For Seattle
Hawaii Maru Jan. 13
Manila Maru Dec. 18
Mexico Maru Jan. 7
Shidzuoka Maru Jan. 8
Tamba Maru Dec. 24

**With English Mail.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on January 16, 1917.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20
Mutton " 16-20
Pork " 35-30
Veal " 25-30

Fish

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 31	..	New York via Panama	Topooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 3	4.00	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
6	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
7	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Montezuma	Br.	C. P. O. S.
12	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Korea maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	San Francisco	Empress of Asia	Jap.	A. T. Co.
15	6.30	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 1	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 30	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 1	..	Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	8.00	Nagasaki	Persia	Rus.	R. V. F.
3	4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Cordillera	Fr.	C. M. S. S. Co.
4	9.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
7	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Montezuma	Br.	C. P. O. S.
8	..	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Santo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	noon	Yokohama, etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
15	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 3	7.00	Marseilles etc.	Porikos	Fr.	C. M. S. S. Co.
11	noon	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	..	Marseilles etc.	Cordillera	Fr.	C. M. S. S. Co.
25	noon	London etc.	Hainchi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	..	London etc.	Glen Line	Br.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 30	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
30	A.M.	Amoy & Swatow	Hsinfung	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
30	A.M.	Poochow	Tsushin	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
30	11.00	Hongkong via Manila	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
30	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunling	Br.	B. & S.
31	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Hohow	Br.	B. & S.
31	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb 1	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Rhentun	Br.	B. & S.
30	1.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tamul	Br.	B. & S.
4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shinkang	Br.	B. & S.
13	..	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
27	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 30	4.00	Dalry	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
31	P.M.	Dalry	Ishin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
31	P.M.	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Feb 2	7.00	Tsingtao and Dalry	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
2	..	Chinwangtao direct	Shinfoo	Jap.	S. M. R.
2	P.M.	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Chi.	K. M. A.
2	3.00	Viadostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
2	D.L.	Chetoo	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
2	D.L.	Dalry etc.	Hingchow	Br.	B. & S.
3	..	Chinwangtao direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 31	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
30	M.N.	do	Tungling	Br.	B. & S.
31	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
31	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
31	M.N.	do	Ninghsiao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 1	D.L.	Wuhu	Ichang	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Taipei maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
2	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
2	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
2	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	B. & S.
3	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
3	M.N.	do	Kuitow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
6	M.N.	do	Luoyi	Br.	B. & S.
7	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 28	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2863	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Jan 28	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2101	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	NSCW
Jan 29	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 29	Dalry	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Jan 29	Japan	Hunan	1893	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 29	Tsingtao	Hakata maru	288	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Jan 29	Hongkong	Malta	604	Br.	P. & O.	SEFW
Jan 29	Japan	Chikuzen maru	2578	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 31	Hongkong & Canton	Anhai	1355	Br.	B. & S.
31	Hongkong & Canton	Chiyen	1201	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
31	Wakamatsu	Fukoku maru	1100	Jap.	Furukawa
31	Dalry	George	777	Rus.	M. B. K.
31	Weihsaiwei, Chetoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.
31	Chinkiang	Tungchow	3302	Dan.	S. O. Co.
31	Kobe	Gregory Apar	4604	Br.	D. S. & Co.
31	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
31	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwangsang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.
31	Hankow etc.	Kiangwab	1222	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.
31	London	Tyden	7411	Br.	B. & S.
31	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
31	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2157	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.

Men-of-War in Port

Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Feb 1	Nov. 30	Helena	Am g-b.	1391	8	159	Brotherton
Feb 1	Nov. 8	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
Feb 1	Dec. 16	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yamaki, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 31 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PARTS.—The Co's Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Thursday, Feb. 1 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious State-rooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Shinfoo, February 2. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for TIENTSIN.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, February 3. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Northern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, Captain T. Ota, will leave on Tuesday, January 30. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Persia Maru, on Saturday, February 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Persia Maru, on Saturday, February 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday. The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday. The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday. The N.Y.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday. The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday. The I.C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today. The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday. The K.M.A. s.s. Shinfoo (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday. The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The C.N. s.s. Wuehang will leave

Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Kuitow will leave

Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Pengyang Maru

will leave Hankow for Shanghai

today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru

will leave Hankow for Shanghai to-

morrow.

The I.C. s.s. Yusang will leave

Hongkong for Swatow, Fochow and

Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillera with the

French mail of December 24, left

Haiphong for Hongkong and Shang-

hai on Sunday, January 28, and may

be expected to arrive at Wootung on

Saturday morning, February 2, and at

Shanghai (South Manchuria Rail-

way Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on the

same morning. Is due at Hongkong

today.

The silk which left Shanghai on

December 31, by the R.M.S. Empress

of Russia arrived at New York on

January 23.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Ser-

vices, Limited s.s. Empress of Russia

sailed from Vancouver, B.C. for

Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Manila

and Hongkong on Friday morning,

the 26th instant.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hain Peking from Ningpo.—Mrs. and Miss Edwards.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo.—Mr. C. H. Tricker.

Per I.C. s.s. Loongwo from Han-

kow.—Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Miss

Comle and Regan, Mr. J. R. Ar-

tridge.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from

Dalry.—Mrs. and Mr. Partridge,

Mrs. Edith Kray, Miss N. de Ren-

cul and Mr. S. Synnerberg. From

Tsingtao.—Mr. W. H. Stewart, Mr.

E. W. Stagg, Mr. F. Le Roux, Mrs.

H. Klockner and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from

Hongkong.—Messrs. D. E. Sanvie,

G. C. Krienke, H. M. Wards and P. M. Scott, Master H. Burkwal, Misses M. and E. Burkwal, L. MacNeur and N. Anderson.

Per P. and O. s.s. Malta from Hongkong.—Messrs. A. Johnston, J. Hill, D. D. Japeton, J. Sneaton, G. Hooper, L. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Sung-joo, Mr. Lee Ha-kho, Mr. Bear, Mr. and Mrs. D. Tolman, Mr. F. Watson, Sir H. Sausmarez, Mrs. Spradberg, Mr. F. Courcy, Mr. M. Barnett, Miss Barnett, Messrs. B. Shae, S. Marks, Yee King-hwa, Jor-

geesen, Dorsey, C. Shafter, Miss

Fakahashi, Mr. and Mrs. Meyers, Mr.

and Mrs. Whale, Messrs. Piercy, T.

Cobbis, S. Payne, J. Arnold, Miss

Portel, Mr. G. Winn and Mr. F.

Levin.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru for London.—Mrs. A. Somson, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Sedgwick, Mr. C. Large, Rev. and Mrs. P. T. Dempsey and 2 children, Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Porter and infant, Miss H. Tranter, Miss W. K. Shebbear and Mr. J. P. Smith. For Colombo.—Mr. J. M. Cotta and child. For Penang.—Mr. J. Puttock and Mr. G. H. Goh. For

Singapore.—Mr. D. B. Walker, Mr.

H. T. A. Biddiecomb, Mr. P. D. G.

Gain, Mrs. M. V. Jones and Mr.

Worsley Taylor. For Hongkong.—

Mr. N. S. Levy, Mr. S. H. Ellis,

Judge Lobinger, Mr. A. Samson, Mrs.

G. Obaldia and 2 children, Mrs.

Rosie Joseph and 2 children, Mr.

and Mrs. Ouyang, Mr. and Mrs. S. S.

Chen, Mr. and Mrs. Tseng Wu Cho,

Mr. George Matheson and Mr. Ng.

Kien Pak.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Wei-

haiwei.—Mrs. Harris, Mrs. H. C.

Manning, Misses Cochrane and

Purness, Masters Barff, Purton, Wavell,

Libert, A. and H. Russell, and ap-

proximately 100 Chefoo Inland

Mission School children for Chefoo.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Dec 31	Ningpo	Antiochus	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. S. Co.	YTPD
Jan 28	..	Antiochus	1159	Br.	B. & S.	
Jan 28	Japan	Awa maru	2646	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Jan 28	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Jan 28	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Ans. Lloyd	B XIII
Jan 28	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	3651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Jan 28	Japan	Daiya maru	2766	Jap.	M. B. G. K.	
Jan 28	Swatow	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD

Business and Official Notices



NOTIFICATION.

PASSPORTS

BRITISH subjects resident in this Consular District are requested to hand in without delay to this Consulate General for safe custody all Passports in their possession (except those in Chinese) which they do not intend to use in the immediate future. For each Passport a receipt will be given which will enable the Passport to be recovered when required for any lawful purpose.

This measure is designed to prevent the loss of Passports. Such loss may involve the person concerned in very serious trouble, especially if the above request be disregarded.

Passports must be personally handed in at the Mixed Court Assessor's Office, which is situated on the ground floor at the north end of the Consulate-General.

(Sd.) E. H. FRASER,
H.B.M. Consul-General,

H. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 22nd January, 1917.

NOTIFICATION

King's Regulations, No. 1 of 1917, prohibiting Trading with the Enemy, are this day exhibited with the Schedule "Prohibited List" attached, at this Office.

E. H. FRASER,
Consul General.

H. M. Consulate General,
Shanghai, 29th January, 1917.

LYCEUM THEATRE

In Aid of the French War Orphans
On Saturday, February 3rd
and Monday, February 5th
at 8.30 p.m.
"LA NAVARRAISE"
Opera in 2 Acts, by Massenet
CAST

La Navarraise Madame Thue
Araquil Mr. Speciman
Garrido Mr. Currie
Remigio Mr. Blom
Ramón Mr. Casella
Bustamante Mr. Gjerding
Chorus of Soldiers
Stage Manager Mr. Lemiere
Orchestra Conductor Mr. Alberti

"PIERROT'S DREAM"
Ballet, in one act

Book & Music by Mr. L. de Luca
Pierrot Mr. L. de Luca
Pierrette Miss Brodie
The Moon Miss E. Newcomb
The Comet Miss Valentine
The Columbine Mrs. Baker
The Harlequin The Misses Linares
The stars Mrs. Mason, The
Misses Agassiz, Coquelle,
Evans, Newcomb and Rees
Polichinelle Mr. Boegi

Orchestra Conductor, Prof. Manikous

Booking opens at Moutrie & Co.,
Friday, January 26th.
First Performance
Boxes will be sold privately.
Dress Circle and Stalls \$5. Pit \$3.
Gallery \$1.
Second Performance
Ordinary prices: Early doors Gallery
\$1.50.

12402

Notice of Removal

ARTS & CRAFTS, Ltd., beg to inform the public that they have removed their showrooms and offices to new and larger premises at No. 43 Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race course) where larger stocks of new furnishing goods will be displayed. New telephone No. West 455 and 456.

12477

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 41

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith, when he learned that his canoe had died.
Had a notice inserted which said: "Though my pride,
"I'd rather lose him than my 'Upper Crust' Rye."



MEN BECOME ATTRACTED TO "UPPER CRUST" RYE. IT MAKES SPLENDID HIGHBALLS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

IN RE ESTATE OF Cause No. 539
JOSEPH LANGLEY, Special Testamentary
Proceeding No. 197
Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Langley, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to James B. Davies, at Shanghai, China, Administrator with the Will Annexed of the said estate, on or before July 30, 1917; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Administrator with the Will Annexed.

JAMES B. DAVIES,
Administrator with
the Will Annexed,
17 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, China.

12532

3,000 YARDS

Norwood Gauze !!!

Perfectly absorbent and odorless.

Prepared especially for Hospitals' and Surgeons' use.

In pieces of 60 yards.

Stocked in 4 Qualities by

H. G. HILL & Co.
129 North Soochow Road
(2 doors from General Hospital)

SHANGHAI AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB

ANNUAL MEETING

Tuesday, January 30, 1917

PALACE HOTEL

at 5.30 p.m.

for election of officers and presentation of reports

All American men are invited to attend.

Members enrolled before January 31, 1917, will be considered Charter members.

H. A. VANDERBEEK,
Secretary.

12511

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 12th to the 24th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 18th January, 1917.

12439

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

READY-MADE OVERCOATS

BUSINESS AND EVENING CLOTHES

Early Spring Styles in Sack Suits

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

When you intend to visit CHUNGKING

Make your headquarters at WIDLER & COMPANY
Address your mail to

Chungking, West China.

"MODES DE PARIS"

90F Bubbling Well Road.

MDME. CECILE begs to announce that she has established a High-Class Tailoring and Outfitting Store at No. 90F Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course). CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING DRESSES a specialty. First-class work guaranteed. Prices moderate.

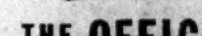
12216

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSEERS

Interchangeable Dies

\$12.50 to \$25.00 Mex.



THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Just Arrived

FRESH

MAYROSE BUTTER

Shanghai General Store
No. 5 BROADWAY

SECOND RUSSIAN WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank in China, Japan and Bombay accepts, up to the 13th of February, orders for the above War Loan on the same conditions as formerly.

12447

Reliable London Buying Agents

We can supply you very advantageously with all kinds of British manufactured goods:—
Soft goods, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Leather, Chemicals, Metal, Machinery, etc., etc.
We are keen buyers, and charge only 2 1/2% commission.
SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES.
Write to:—

D. H. NEVSEHER & CO.
565 and 565a Mansion House Chambers,
11 Queen Victoria Street, LONDON.
N.B.—Only first-class firms need reply.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

MEMBERS are reminded that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the grand stand at 6 p.m. today, 30th instant.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

12533

NOTIFICATION

Architects' Plans for Post Office and Residences at Nanking

THE Chinese Postal Administration invites architects to submit sketch plans for a new District Head Office and three residences at Nanking. Particulars regarding the buildings required may be obtained on application to the Postal Commissioner, Nanking, to whom plans should be sent.

Plans are to be sealed, and to be labelled "Plans for Postal Buildings at Nanking," and should be forwarded by registered post, to reach their address on or before 1st March, 1917.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.
Chinese Post Office,
Nanking, 27th January, 1917.

12517

Classified Advertisements

2 cents, a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in Japanese required. State terms. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

12528 J 20

EXPERIENCED TEACHERS are ready to give lessons in French, Latin, Italian, Russian, German, Turkish, Arabic and Japanese. Please apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

12503 F 3

LESSONS, correspondence, and translations from English or German, into Russian. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

12497 J 30

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN (neutral) seeks position as office assistant. Knowledge of shipping, Customs, import, exports, bookkeeping and typewriting. At references. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

12502 F 3

YOUNG LADY, experienced, knowledge of stenography and typing, desires position. Excellent references. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

12501 F 1

YOUNG Chinese seeks position after 5, as clerk or typist. Hard worker. Moderate pay accepted. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.

12521 F 4

YOUNG MAN desires position as typist in British firm. Has good testimonials. Moderate salary accepted. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.

12518 F 1

BRITON (home-born) desires change. Good business man, with proofs of initiative energy, well-educated, experienced in general office routine. Excellent credentials, can furnish bond, if required. Salary \$250/300 to commence. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

12524 J 31

WANTED, position as salesman or clerk by a foreigner, speaking fluently several languages. Solid references and long experience. Please apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

12504 F 2

SITUATION VACANT

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted at once. Reply, stating experience, nationality, and salary desired, to Box 471, THE CHINA PRESS.

12536 J 30

WANTED at once, comprador, with about Tls. 3,000 cash. Chinese or neutral partner. Please apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS.

12535 J 31

WANTED: An energetic office man, Eurasian preferred, one experienced in calculating import and export prices and who can keep double-entry set of books. Applicants must state age, experience, nationality and salary expected. Apply to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED by local firm, representing large American export and wholesale grocery concern, educated Chinese gentleman. Must be acquainted with grocery business and have good connections with local dealers. Some knowledge of typing and bookkeeping essential. Guarantee required. Good salary and commission. Splendid chance for the right man. Apply, with full particulars, to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.

12519 J 30

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a Ford Motor Car, 5-seater, in excellent condition, complete with fittings, etc., ready for the road. Tenders should be sent before noon, the 30th inst., to the Chief Storekeeper, Shanghai North, when the car may be tried.

12513

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

12443 T. F.

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, large sitting-room, bedroom and bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.
Phone 1946.

12443 T. F.

UNFURNISHED flat of 2 large rooms, with bathroom, kitchen and servant's room, at reduced rental. Very central, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS.

12529 J 20

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, superior and comfortably-furnished, bed-sitting-room, facing south, overlooking tennis lawn; large verandah, bathroom attached, telephone, tram station. Excellent table. Terms moderate.

12527 F 4

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12440 F 4

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

STORES TO LET: 2 large modern stores in most prominent position in Shanghai, large plate glass windows, back entrances with yards and godowns, for occupation from 1st February. Low rental. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.

12490 F 1

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to lease, a house, rent about Tls. 70 per month, near the Range Road or Hongkew Park. Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

12509 F 2

Exchange and Mart

VIOLONCELLO for sale, cheap. Apply to Box 474, THE CHINA PRESS.

12540 J 20

WANTED, bicycle for boy, age 11; bicycle for girl, age 12. State make, model and price asked. Apply to Box 475, THE CHINA PRESS.

12542

FOR SALE, in Tientsin, in the French concession, office and dwelling-house, with large godown, on about 5 mows. Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.

12543 F 4

FOR SALE, a four-bunk house-boat, suitable for shooting and up-country trips. Apply to Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.

12492 J 30

FOR SALE: Two Maltese terrier puppies, pure white, house-broken, both males. The only breed in Shanghai. Apply 21 Broadway.

12512 F 1

COMPLETE outfit modern furniture for sale. Drawing room, dining-room, 3 bedrooms and kitchen. Piano, carpets, curtains, pictures, chandeliers, china, glass, &c. Lease (moderate) of six-roomed house in Western district may be taken over, if desired. Please apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS.

12493

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, from February 16th, 1917, No. 51 Rue Pere Robert, 5 rooms and attics, 2 tiled baths, flush closets, detached, with large garden, corner house. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

12443 T. F.

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy March 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

12547 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangsue Road, Tel. 60.

12249 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

12248 T. F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished flat, or two rooms, with bathroom and kitchen per 1st March, 1917, by German. Central district preferred. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

12505 J 20

WANTED, a small fully-furnished flat, preferably in Northern or Eastern district. Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

12510 J 31

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-4 Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

12509 F 2

FOR SALE: 6 1/2 mows in French Concession, on Rue Ratard, Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS.

12542 F 4

FOR SALE. Bachelors' mess, small foreign house, Wayside, good locality. Apply to Box 479, THE CHINA PRESS.

12534 J 30

WANTED: A bull dog, well-bred and young. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

12537 P 4

ONE treadle Singer Sewing Machine, with all accessories, \$58. Warranty of the said machine for five years. Can be seen at No. P-474 Nanking Road.

12538

"HISTORIANS' History of the World," complete in 25 volumes. Almost new. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

12535

WANTED: Double-barrelled shot-gun, and revolver. Send full particulars regarding make, time used, price, etc., to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

12539

FOR SALE: 2-Seater Hupmobile, 1916 model, 32 h.p., almost new, fully-equipped, and with spare tyre. To be seen at Oriental Automobile Garage. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

J 30